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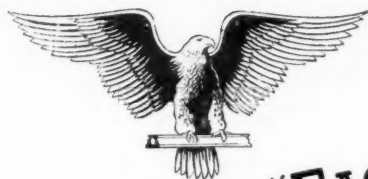
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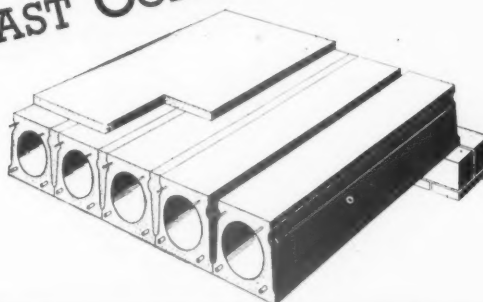
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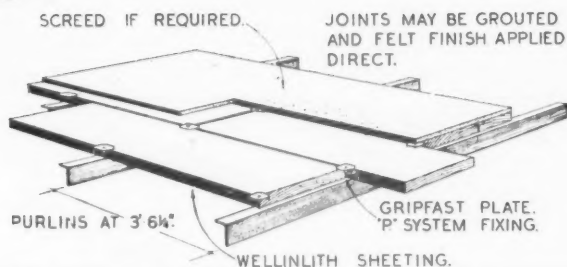
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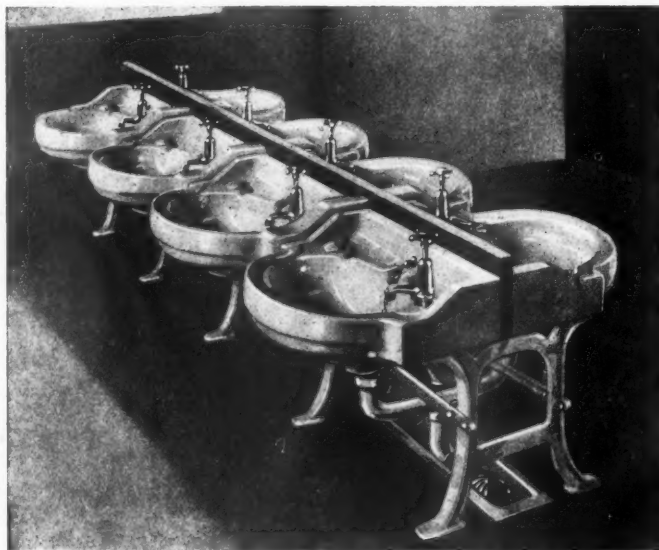
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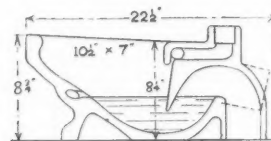
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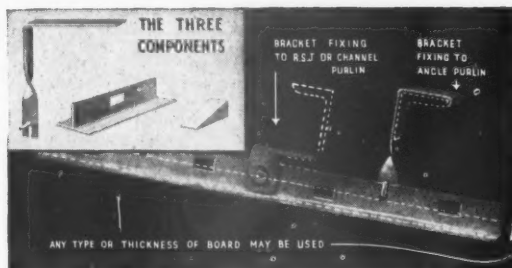
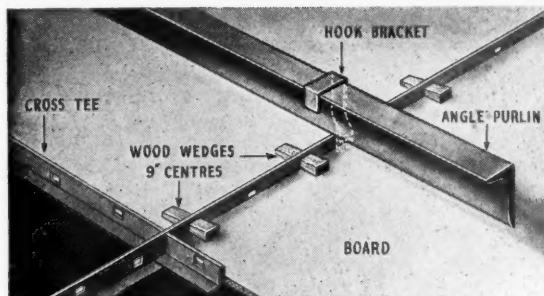
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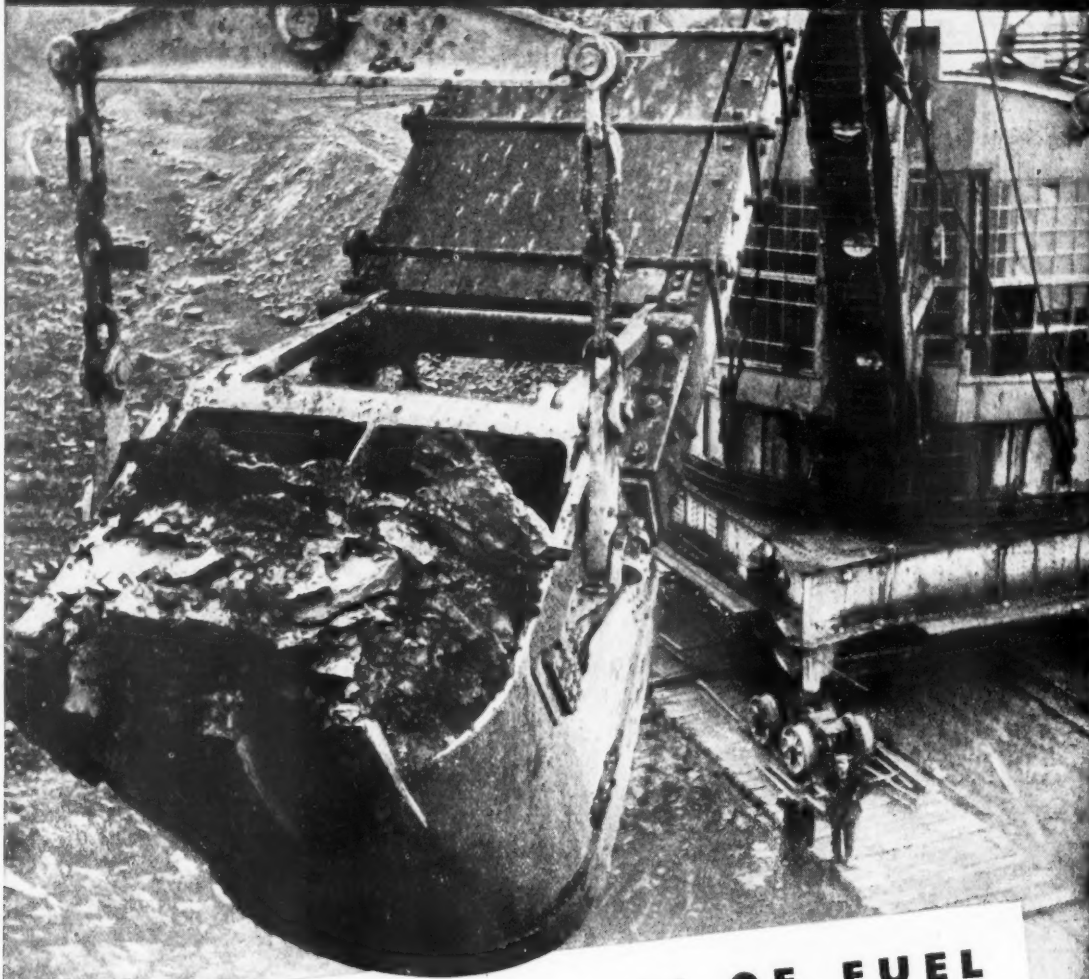
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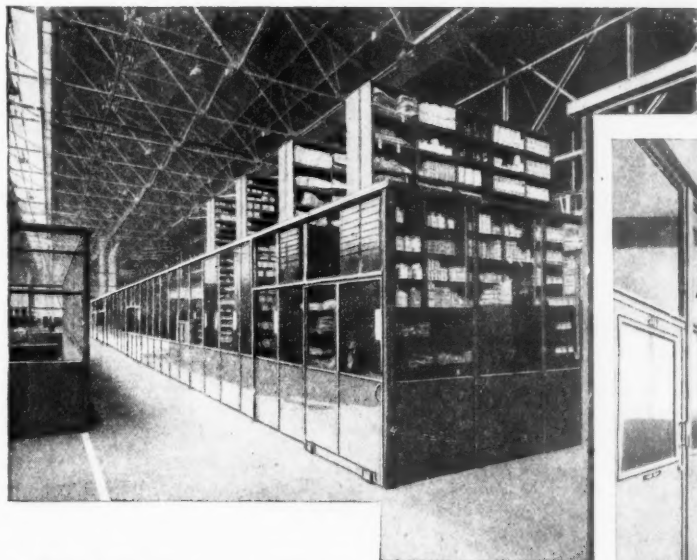


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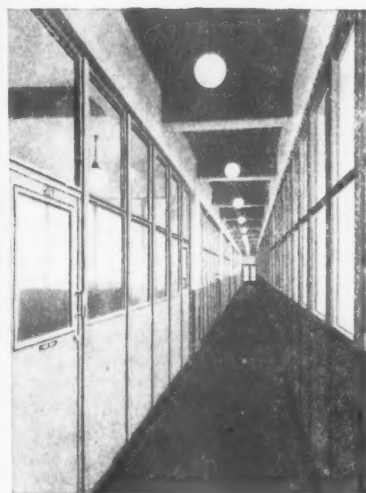
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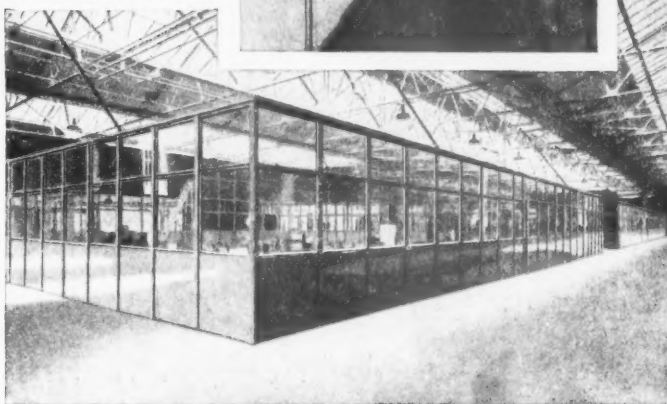
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JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS

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Professor C. H. Reilly, Royal Gold Medallist, 1943. From an oil portrait by Marjorie Brooks (Mrs. W. G. Holford), painted in 1934 and now in the University Club, Liverpool.

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Journal

CHARLES HERBERT REILLY—ROYAL GOLD MEDAL- LIST FOR ARCHITECTURE, 1943

On the recommendation of the Royal Institute of British Architects His Majesty the King has approved of the award of the Royal Gold Medal for Architecture, 1943, to Professor Charles Herbert Reilly, O.B.E., Hon. LL.D. Liverpool, M.A. Cantab. [Ret. F.], Emeritus Professor of Architecture in the University of Liverpool.

Professor Reilly is best known for his work as an architectural educationist and for his distinguished tenure of the Roscoe Chair of Architecture at Liverpool University, which under his leadership became one of the most famous architectural schools in the world. Professor Reilly, who previously had been lecturer in architecture at King's College, London, was given the Liverpool Chair of Architecture in 1904 in succession to Professor F. M. Simpson. He retired from the Liverpool Professorship in 1933, when he was elected Professor Emeritus. During his time in Liverpool the Department of Architecture grew from a school of 20 two-year students to one with about 200 students taking a five-year course. He was chiefly responsible for adding to the University academic institutions the now famous School and Professorship of Civic Design. One of Professor Reilly's chief contributions to architectural training during his time at

Liverpool was his encouragement of his students to gain experience in the United States of America, and he succeeded in making arrangements with many distinguished American architects to take Liverpool graduates into their offices.

Professor Reilly was born in 1874, the son of Charles Reilly [F.], Architect and Surveyor to the Drapers' Company. He was educated at Merchant Taylors' School, where he was head of the Modern side at the same time that Dr. Cyril Norwood was head of the Classical side. He went to Queen's College, Cambridge, in 1893 with a scholarship, obtaining a first class in the Mechanical-Sciences Tripos (Engineering) in 1896. After Cambridge he entered his father's office for a year and then moved to the office of John Belcher [F.], one of the leading architects of his day.

Among his buildings are the Students' Union and Gilmour Hall of Liverpool University, St. Barnabas Church, Dalston, Accrington War Memorial and various town and country houses, including, in association with Thomas Hastings, of New York, the new Devonshire House, Piccadilly. He submitted the only classical design in the Liverpool Cathedral competition to be commended by the Assessors.

Among his literary works is an autobiography, *Scaffolding in the Sky*, published in 1938. He has also edited two volumes of

selected etchings of Piranesi, and is author of books on the streets and buildings of Liverpool and Manchester, and a monograph on the American architects, McKim, Mead and White. He has contributed extensively to architectural and other periodicals.

Professor Reilly has played a considerable part in the affairs of the Royal Institute of British Architects, of which he was Vice-President 1931-33, and he was a member of the R.I.B.A. Council 1909-11 and from 1925 to 1939. He was an original member of the R.I.B.A. Board of Architectural Education and was a member of the Statutory Board of Architectural Education in 1932 and succeeding years, and has been a member of the Faculty of Architecture of the British School at Rome. He is an Honorary Member of the Town Planning Institute, an Honorary Corresponding Member of the American Institute of Architects and a Member of the Comité Permanent International des Architectes.

He was one of the founders of the Liverpool Repertory Theatre and was its first Chairman, and is now a Vice-Chairman of the Theatre.

He was awarded the O.B.E. for his work during the 1914-1918 war when he was Senior Inspector for the Liverpool and North Wales Munitions Area.

"THE BUILDER"

At the beginning of 1943 our famous contemporary, *The Builder*, becomes a centenarian. One hundred volumes, the stalwart record of an expansive and turbulent era of English architecture, stand to its credit. Everybody knows the *Builder* of to-day, and it would be invidious to expatiate on its merits now that it stands in company with other journals which have won the profession's esteem. But of the unique record behind the present something must be said, if only to recall the part played by the *Builder's* early editors in attacking those social evils which, from the time of the Factory Acts to that of the Beveridge Report, have blotted the Englishman's copybook. In the 'fifties and 'sixties the *Builder* carried the reluctant sword of truth into the camp of complacency. It helped to abolish slums of a kind which, now that slum-clearance is an unchallenged article of Everyman's faith, no longer exist and can hardly be conceived. That is something to be proud of. But it is not only in the social field that the *Builder* has conspicuously engaged. Art, archaeology, biography, professional affairs and the technique of building have been the subject of shrewd attention and balanced, often brilliant, exposition for a hundred years. Those hundred volumes are no mere pyramid of dead opinion, nor is it mere birthday flattery to say that they will be opened and studied for as long as people respect tradition as a source of inspiration and enlightenment.



Above, to right : George Godwin, great six century Editor of *The Builder*. Godwin was R.I.B.A. Royal Gold Medallist, 1881, and also first recipient of the R.I.B.A. Essay Medal, in 1836, for an essay on *Concrete*. Godwin was also a successful architect.

To the left : Mr. G. J. Howling the present Editor.

THE ILKLEY COMPETITION RESULT

The following awards have been made in the Architectural and Town-Planning Competition for the Castle Hill site and surroundings, Ilkley, Yorkshire :—

1st Premium, 50 guineas, Capt. Hubert Bennett [F.], 3 The Horseshoe, Dringhouses, York.

2nd Premium, 30 guineas, H. E. Burton, 247B Hagley Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, 16.

3rd Premium, 20 guineas, Lieut. Frank Booth [A.], Middlethorpe Lodge, Dringhouses, York.

Commended : E. J. Harrison, B.Arch. [A.], 35 China Street, Lancaster ; Messrs. G. Grenfell Baines [A.] ; John A. Ashworth [A.], A.M.T.P.I. ; T. Mellor [A.], A.M.T.P.I., 12-24 Guildhall Street, Preston ; Messrs. A. J. Steel [A.] and L. Whitaker [A.], A.M.T.P.I., "Roseway," Molescroft, Beverley, E. Yorks.



CORRECTION

By an unfortunate mistake in proof-reading two lines of incidental notes, not connected with the text, were allowed to appear in the President's paper, *Architecture and Engineering*, published in the last issue of the JOURNAL. These came at the end of the paragraph on p. 7, the first page of the article, starting "One thing the two have in common. . . ."

MR. ANSELL'S SPEECH AT THE OPENING OF THE SCALBY SCHOOL: A CORRECTION

A slip occurred in the report of the speech by Mr. Ansell at the opening of Mr. Velarde's school at Scalby which we wish to correct. Mr. Ansell did not say that the architect designs, "not by the arrangement of masses" but "in three dimensions, and when he has produced his space enclosure it is not enough that it be only functionally convenient. The architect, not by the addition of meaningless architectural motives, but by the arrangement of his masses, gives an expression to the building that shall make it more than an efficient machine for teaching in."

ARCHITECTURE AND CIVIC PLANNING*

W. H. ANSELL [President]

*A Paper read to the Town and Country Planning Association by the President on 19 November
Miss Violet Markham, D.Litt., LL.D., J.P., in the chair*

It is pleasant and encouraging to reflect that in a year which has been one of the most anxious of the war, and in the Far East one of the most disastrous, when the light which has so happily broken on the Middle East horizon showed not a single gleam, your Association has continued the series of lunch-hour talks and discussions on the right kind of development of our great cities, our little towns, and our countryside. I cannot believe that anyone has, because of these meetings, neglected his or her work in the direct war effort or deflected energies which should have been applied to other ends.

I look on these meetings as symptomatic of the indomitable and optimistic character of the British which refuses to admit even in the darkest moments the possibility of the reconstruction of our life being controlled by anyone but ourselves.

Looking back on the year, it is interesting to note the advances which have been made in the campaign for a system of civic planning. There was in February the transference of certain town and country planning powers from the Ministry of Health to the Ministry of Works, which then became the Ministry of Works and Planning. More recently there has been the publication of the Scott and Uthwatt Committees' final reports, and a debate in the House of Lords which revealed some measure of disagreement on the appropriate machinery for planning, but none on the ends to be attained, or the determination that those ends shall be attained. We should, I think, acknowledge, as almost every speaker did in that debate, the value of the services rendered by Lord Reith, when Minister, in convening those Committees and generally putting "Planning" in the forefront of war aims. Only yesterday another debate in the House of Lords showed again the importance of this subject.

I cannot conceive that differences of opinion on machinery will be allowed to prejudice the success of the planning movement, but I have been concerned to notice some suggestions as to the value or lack of value of architectural training to a planner.

It is not as an architect that I propose to speak to-day, but as a member of the general public, an ordinary citizen, a classification for membership of which I have many claims which need not be particularised here. I am pleased and just a little flattered to find that the R.I.B.A. Reconstruction Committee which has been considering these things agrees, in the main, with my own conclusions.

Some people fear and resent planning as much as they fear and resent a surgical operation, believing it to be much the same thing, an intolerable infringement of personal rights. They realise that there are Housing and Town and Country Planning and Restriction of Ribbon Development Acts on the Statute Book, and they see the pleasant town or village, or piece of countryside after a development operation, never recovering its former health and beauty which the operation, though, of course, entirely successful, has very successfully destroyed. They despise laws which fail to prevent such disasters, or they go further and quite unfairly lay to their charge the actual performance of most of them. These people must be reassured. Civic planning, as we trust it will appear, does mean a far higher standard of usefulness, together with the preservation of such beauty as may exist and the creation of new beauty of possibly a different kind. But to obtain this it will be necessary to use all and neglect none of the nation's resources in design and planning skill. Circular 1 issued by the Ministry of Works and Planning to Local Authorities recognises this when it says: "It is necessary

in all planning schemes to consider not only health and convenience, but the future appearance of town or village. Architectural advice is therefore essential," and "The value of architectural advice, taken at an early stage, will amply prove itself when rebuilding takes place; and no planning scheme can be regarded as satisfactory which does not provide opportunities for good building in every area in which building is contemplated." So far so good.

Then came the shock in the form of the talk given by Dr. Robson to this very association* in which he said: "I must not be understood to be criticising or attacking the architects' profession if I say that there is no valid reason why the training or experience of an architect should be regarded as specially relevant to physical planning at the national, regional, or even local level." I was not present on that occasion and do not know how this was received by the audience, but when I read it, I felt, as an ordinary citizen, that I was going to be deprived of something I and all my friends considered indispensable to good planning. The generous tributes to architect town planners which followed made it sufficiently clear that Dr. Robson was not intending, as he said, either attack on or criticism of the profession, but the devastating effect of that one sentence made me wonder what he would have said if he had been criticising or attacking.

Obviously, so sincere a belief must be enquired into as, if true, something had got to be done about it. I began by thinking out what I and those with whom I live and work hoped to get from civic planning. To take the three types of planning which have been broadly accepted as desirable, viz., national, regional and local, what does the ordinary citizen expect from each of these?

From national planning he expects such an ordered location of the industry of the country as shall place it where it can best function, having regard to the materials it uses, the markets it seeks, the workers it employs, and the amenities it must respect, and as owing to war conditions the importance of agriculture to a peaceful nation has been forcibly brought home to him, he expects the maintenance of a prosperous and progressive agriculture as the background of national happiness. He knows, since he has read the Scott Report, that 80 per cent. of this country is used for agricultural production, and that 80 per cent. of the population lives in urban areas. A national plan should decide to what extent these proportions should still prevail. The transport facilities of water, air, road, and rail needed for industry should be included in the big comprehensive national plan, for transport in this age is an integral part of civic life, and should be considered on broad lines at the earliest moment of planning. The ordinary citizen is bitterly ashamed of the slaughter on our roads, particularly of children, and demands that the new planning shall devote itself seriously to dealing with this blot on our national life. The national plan should concern itself with national recreation and playgrounds, as well as work places, conserving areas as parks, providing better access to mountains, forests and moors, and preserving the coast from the detrimental effect of bad local planning.

Regional planning is looked on as something between the national and the local planning, a co-ordinating influence which would ensure a right liaison between neighbouring Planning Authorities, so that local boundaries should not act to the prejudice of planning schemes, for the ebb and flow of life takes small account of boundary lines of which it knows nothing except the incidence of the source of the Rates notices.

* On 28 May, published in THE BUILDER, 19 June.

* We should like to refer any members who may have missed the November issue of the JOURNAL to the President's paper on *Architecture and Engineering* which was published in that number.

The ordinary citizen expects a good deal from an enlightened system of local planning, carried out in the main by the larger Local Government Authorities, such as County Boroughs and County Councils, but utilising to the fullest extent the more intimate local knowledge of urban and rural district councils. The O.C., to shorten his name, and give him the commanding position he should have in an ordered democracy, would indeed expect that even a parish council should be consulted before a final decision is made concerning the land falling within its area, if haply it might have something to contribute of specialised local knowledge. Having lived in the course of my life in a provincial town, a central London borough, an old small Surrey town, now almost merged in the London suburbs, and a Kentish village, I have very decided opinions on the value of good local planning in providing the environment for a healthy community life. Planning must satisfy human needs not only of practical utilities but of other and perhaps higher things. Slums, so long the despair of social reformers, must be replanned and rebuilt not as isolated housing estates, but as a part of a communal pattern which when complete, will include all the buildings necessary for a social entity of a kind proportionate to the size of the unit. There is in the evidence submitted by the R.I.B.A. to the Sub-Committee on Design of Dwellings of the Ministry of Health an admirable summing up of the principles to be observed in community planning. "A community should be large enough to support a natural social focus, but not so large as to destroy a sense of unity, it should include with housing local shopping, commercial and industrial buildings, as well as administrative, educational, and recreational buildings, all properly related to an adequate area of open spaces, and planning policy should be directed towards the encouragement of balanced communities, incorporating every kind of dwelling, and all other buildings and amenities necessary to a full social life."

Up to two years ago, two passages led from Red Lion Street to Red Lion Square in Bloomsbury. They were rather slummy but fairly broad paved footways, lined by little shops, selling all the things which the rest of the shops of London rejected. Children and dogs played and rolled together on the stone pavement, or quite impartially entered any house or shop which might be open. There in the middle of London was a close community, interested more in the doings of the Passage than in proceedings at Westminster. When a death occurred, the pile of wreaths from the Passage staggered the neighbourhood, and at the King's Coronation, the decorations which almost shut out the sun and challenged the sky for colour, were amazing in their brilliance and plenitude. Those passages have gone, destroyed by the Huns, but the spirit which infused their inhabitants still lives somewhere, and is recapturable in less odorous and more healthy surroundings of village, town, or city.

Now though the average man might not realise it, it is nevertheless true that many of those things might be secured up to a point, and yet the whole effect be nullified by the lack of good architectural design.

Dr. Robson gives a formidable list of people whose knowledge, training and ability are required, statisticians, economists, transport experts and highway engineers, lawyers, geographers, financial experts who presumably are not economists, medical officers, botanists, biologists, geologists, electrical, mining and gas engineers, public administration experts, psychologists and students of public relations—and then—very much as an afterthought, he says "architects and surveyors will be needed."

Looking at this list, there is only one classification which to my mind has any real qualification for planning, or has been trained in logical planning, and that is the architects. Take any of the others to an open area and show it to him as a site, say, for any small town or village group of communal buildings, give him paper, pencil, and large size india-rubber and ask him to plan the area. Most of them would say that it was not their job (if they were wise), and would decline the invitation. Some of them would offer to plan roads, but civic design is more than a layout of roads. All the others

could no doubt give valuable help by suggestions as to what should be included in a plan, but they could not physically plan the area. Only a trained planner could do this, and having regard to the three-dimensional nature of civic design, only the planner with architectural training can in the last resort set down the layout which shall not only incorporate what the public demands, but do so in such a way that while utility and convenience are assured, beauty shall be, not added to, but inherent in the solution.

May I quote Dr. Thomas Adams on the Architect and Civic Design? He said: "The preparation and carrying out of plans with the centralised administrative machinery under which these operations are controlled is gradually making town planning merely an extension of the bylaw system for controlling development. Civic Design better defines the art as distinct from the mere act or legalised system of town planning," and he went on to say one of the profoundest truths of planning thought that has ever been uttered. "A proper understanding of civic design conceives the city street as a composition of both building and open area surfaces, and leads to a logical conception of the town and its expanding suburbs as being primarily a grouping of buildings combined with traffic ways and parks, designed to serve the uses of the buildings rather than as a grouping of highways and streets along whose frontages we permit a more or less incongruous development of building to occur."

I am therefore led to the conclusion that Dr. Robson and I, when talking about planning, mean different things. Lord Samuel, in the debate which I have mentioned, spoke of the same point, saying that there was confusion in the minds of the country at large as to what the term "planning" really meant. At the time of the first Housing and Town Planning Act in 1909, planning meant such questions as the layout of cities, the future development of our towns, and the like. Lord Samuel went on to say that in recent years the term "planning" has been given a much wider sense, and has come even to include how we are to secure a nationally organised society. In this wider sense, I very much agree with Dr. Robson. Planning is, in its consideration of the use of the land, the affair of every section of the nation. I would accept his whole list, and even add to it the ordinary citizen who has no claims to exceptional knowledge, training or ability, but on the ground that he and his wife and his children are the main bulk, and, in this country, the sound heart of the nation. But when decisions have been made by our great planning Committee, as it might be called, then I maintain that only the planner with architectural training can translate those decisions into three-dimensional fact. I seem to have quoted quite a lot of people in this talk to strengthen my own arguments—this time it is Mr. Edward Carter, who truly said "The architectural contribution to planning comes in now, as it has always come in in the past, in all those aspects of the use of the land which involve the placing of buildings, and this, of course, involves considerations of access to them (transport), their amenities (landscape), their social relationships in a general sense, and so on."

I do not claim for the civic designer that he should decide the policy, but that he should design the environment. The best of the planning committees must necessarily be somewhat confused by reason of the many interests pleading for their own good, and the architectural planner, trained to produce an æsthetic order and reduce apparently conflicting requirements to a coherent whole, as every good architect is, is not only the best man for the work of planning, but the only man who can do it as it should be done.

The principles which control good planning were studied and known before any Town or Country Planning Acts were ever thought of, and they still persist in spite of the Acts, or should I say side by side with them. If there were no Acts, these principles would still govern planning, and the Acts, it was hoped, would cause the principles to have greater influence, but because of their permissive and negative character, they have failed to achieve in the past what we hope for in the future. We therefore

must clarify in our minds the idea of the difference between civic design and the administration of the legalised system of Town Planning Acts.

Now inasmuch as town planning is a legalised system, it must be administered and well administered, and as one would not expect to find the best designers among the best administrators, neither is it necessarily true that the best designers make the best administrators. I should say that men of the highest class in both design and administration are comparatively few, requiring, as it would, a combination of qualities not always found in the same person, but I should also say that it is easier for a good designer to become a good administrator than for the latter to become a good designer. Here there would seem to be the need for the planning officer of the system, if he be not himself an architect, to have associated with him a civic designer who has had an architectural training, not as a subordinate architectural assistant, but as the responsible executive planner. Otherwise you may have a most efficient good administration combined with a darned bad plan—and that is not a quotation. The architecturally trained civic designer should be present in every scheme of planning, whether local or regional.

It may perhaps be thought that my talk this afternoon has been a piece of special pleading on behalf of an estimable profession. Not at all! As an ordinary citizen I am not unduly interested in architects except so far as to demand what they alone appear to be able to give—planning combining both utility and beauty.

Some people suggest that the designing of an appropriate functional environment is not the architect's job, but some other mysterious person's, and yet that is what the architect is always doing, designing an environment in which all kinds of human activities may be carried on with convenience, efficiency and pleasure. There are, of course, architectural failures. Our friends refuse to allow us to forget them. Such things are not unknown in other professions. There are doctors who fail to cure and patients who have the bad taste to die of different diseases from those for which they are being treated, who come, so to speak, to wrong conclusions. There are barristers who lose their cases, but these things do not make us decide to go undressed to a premature end, or to refrain from engaging learned counsel when in a moment of exasperation we slay an inveterate ribbon developer. Nor should the architectural non-successes, which occur mostly in layouts and building with which architects have had nothing to do, lead us to jeopardise the beauty of England that might be built, by declining the services of the trained and qualified architect in its physical planning.

There has lately been an attempt to influence local authorities to employ only what are called "local Government engineers and surveyors" to continue and complete the preparation of planning schemes. Those who have made the attempt state that they are generally opposed to the appointment of independent

planners as they consider that the best planning will be obtained by making full use of the local knowledge and technical skill of the Surveyors to the local authorities within the area of the planning.

Of course it will—I am all for using local knowledge, but I cannot agree that local knowledge confers planning ability—it can assist the planners, but not create them. The advocates of this suggestion I have mentioned have apparently read Dr. Robson, for they, too, say that the preparation of the plan will involve the work of the engineer, surveyor or geographer, sociologist, economist, statistician, and those engaged in agriculture, housing and social welfare. The one person they do not mention is the architect.

Now I think it should be said frankly that the nation is in no mood to see its planning schemes restricted and frustrated by the failure to use the imagination and the trained vision which it has created in a section of its citizens, and it will, I am sure, show the utmost impatience with any professional trades union which seeks to exclude what other professional trades unions have to contribute, particularly when the suggested exclusion is of what many of us think of the utmost importance, viz., the lifting of the utilitarian and practical to a higher plane.

At a late hour in the preparation of this talk, I had my attention drawn to a letter of Sir Raymond Unwin's, and I am quite willing to agree that the best parts of this talk are the quotations. Sir Raymond, who, in spite of a most artistic exterior, was, in fact, the most practical of men, said:

"Use and beauty are in no sense the same thing. They are inseparable parts of any complete and harmonious solution of a problem in design. It is the man who can contribute this element of design over the wide range covered by town planning who is most urgently needed. While we must gratefully accept him, whence-ever he may come we are more likely to find him among those who have been long trained in the principles of design; that is, among the architects, and I entirely agree that the expert in the application of a legalistic system of town planning is hardly likely to be the best fitted to contribute this function of design."

One last word. As united nations we are fighting Hitlerism and agreeing to sink differences formerly considered vital in the face of the common enemy.

We are fighting the enemies, disorder, squalor, ugliness, and I suggest that we, too, in this sphere, should be willing to compose our differences for the common good. Even when we are so keenly conscious of the defects of every plan not prepared by ourselves, can we not look for the good things in every effort made by anyone who is sincerely working for the common aim? For unless there is a greater measure of agreement among the enlightened, as I think we may call ourselves, the public may say: "A plague on all your houses"—and be thrown back upon the jerry-builders!

THE R.I.B.A. ARCHITECTURAL SCIENCE BOARD LECTURES

The R.I.B.A. Architectural Science Board announce the second group of lectures on the results of recent scientific research which are of interest to architects and all connected with the building industry, to be held at the R.I.B.A., 66 Portland Place, W.1. The syllabus is as follows:—

- 23 January 2.15 **Artificial Lighting**
by Mr. Richard Ackerley, President of the Illuminating Engineering Society.
Interval for tea and discussion.
- 4.30 **Planning for Daylight**
by Mr. W. Allen [A.] (Building Research Station).
- 30 January 2.15 **Planning and Building for Noise Reduction**
by Mr. Robert Fitzmaurice, B.Sc. [Hon. A.] (Building Research Station).
Interval for tea and discussion.

4.30 The Fundamental Principles of the Weathering of Building Materials

by Mr. F. L. Brady, M.Sc., A.I.C. (Building Research Station).

Further details, together with the name of the chairman for each session, will be announced later.

It will be remembered that the first group of lectures was held at 66 Portland Place during October 1942. These lectures were very well attended, and it is hoped that all those who contributed by their presence to the success of the first group will not only again attend but will also bring the lectures to the notice of any of their friends who may be interested. If those persons who intend to come to these lectures would kindly notify the Hon. Secretary of the Lectures Committee of the Architectural Science Board at 66 Portland Place, W.1, it would be of material assistance in making the necessary arrangements.

THE ARCHITECT'S PART IN MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS TO THE WEST YORKS SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS BY
ALDERMAN WILLIAM ILLINGWORTH

ON 19 NOVEMBER 1942

There are two direct ways, and at least one indirect method, in which the qualified architect can play an important part in municipal affairs:—

i. He can become a member of a local council, borough council or county council.

ii. He can become an official architect.

The indirect way is by serving on a civic society or kindred body where such exists, or helping to found one where there is no such organisation.

He can join in arousing interest in architectural and town-planning matters by talks (to public organisations). He must also support his local Allied Society.

The most direct method, that of serving on the local council, is the one least likely to attract architects as a form of public service. Architects as a class have not a great record of such work. It may be argued that architects are averse to the hurly-burly of political life, but this raises the question, "Are architects as a body less public-spirited than other learned professions?" If they reply that they fear to be thought "job-hunters," then the answer is that this is unfounded, and if put to the test would be quickly dispelled. The architect's training and experience are of value to the council. His presence on a local council is a leaven of assurance against that body repeating the mistakes of the past in the development of its area.

Architects cannot afford to ignore politics, either nationally or locally. This was clear at the time of the Registration Bill. The comparative indifference of political Governments to architects can only be countered from inside. The ignorance of the majority of local councils to the essentials of town planning and architecture can best be conquered by the political action of architects themselves, who should be prepared, without thought of self, and with no hope of commissions to compensate them for the time they spend, to join directly in such public work.

The second method is that of the architect working in a professional capacity for a local authority. More and more young men before the war were adopting salaried posts with both Government and local government departments. If at one time it was customary to look down on officials, the pendulum has swung so far in the opposite direction that we find Professor Reilly writing recently that the officials are the new aristocrats of the profession. Though at present the appointment of an architect to a local authority is not a statutory one, it seems inevitable that future legislation will make it incumbent upon towns of over a certain population to employ an official architect in addition to a surveyor or engineer; and it would be well if groups of smaller authorities were to combine for this purpose. There is no doubt that the best results are obtained where the official architect is the head of an independent department. There is adequate historical precedent for the employment officially of first-class men.

The practice of local authorities employing their own architectural staff was growing before the outbreak of war. Bradford has had a separate Architect's Department since 1900. Leeds is, perhaps, unusual amongst towns of its size in not having a City Architect, preferring to distribute the work between the Housing Architect, the Education Architect and the City Engineer, employing, in addition, private architects for special commissions. That this last phase is largely due to the Council of the Society is worth noting. The method of Leeds, generally,

is not without merit, but it seems to lack the co-ordination that a controlling architect at the head of affairs could exert.

The common tendency to regard private and official architects as distinct and separate classes is to be deplored, because it is unnecessary and untrue. Both types of architects, far from being hostile, are complementary. It must be taken, moreover, that the official architect has come to stay, and plans for the future of the profession must be based on this assumption. In the twenty years between the Great Wars both sections of the profession suffered during the various economic "blizzards." Neither reaped entirely the corresponding advantages from the fewer boom years. Even if there were more architects at this time than in pre-1914, there was undoubtedly more work. It is true that the field of private clients had narrowed. The real pity was that so much building work was going on for which either architects were not employed at all or for which their services were only partially used.

There is no doubt that the profession suffers as a whole because both the general public, the local councils and, indeed, the Government, do not understand the work of the architect, nor appreciate fully the value of his services to the community. So often the man who wishes to build thinks of a builder instead of an architect.

The Society's plea, made some years ago, that all plans submitted to a local authority—except for official schemes—should be over the signature of a registered and privately practising architect, is still worth stressing in high quarters.

The duties of the official architect are worth serious consideration, particularly in view of the anticipated rebuilding and replanning work after the war. The practice of local authorities, in this respect, varies a good deal. Some put their work into the hands of the engineer. Others give it all to their independent official architect. Others make use of the services of private architects in addition to their own departments. The common way of doing this has been by competitions, either open or limited. Before the war, and perhaps largely due to the Society's influence, big authorities like the Leeds City Council and the West Riding County Council were giving directly splendid commissions to private architects.

Too much work of the town, in my opinion, can be done by the official architect. There is apt to be a sameness or lack of variety in the one man's schemes for each and every job that comes along. On the other hand, the proposal (advanced by a private architect) that the official should confine himself to the maintenance of buildings erected by outside men is absurd. There is a happy mean, and it must surely be that the official architect's department should be composed of an adequate number of qualified men of suitable training and experience who are properly remunerated and who have reasonable prospects of promotion. In the event of an increase in the volume of work, recourse should not be had to the temporary employment of extra assistants. This extra work should be given to private architects of proved worth, at R.I.B.A. scale fees, and should be done in the closest possible collaboration with the official who would normally have done the work. During both design and specification stages, complete harmony between the two parties should exist, for the official will be responsible for the maintenance of the building for many years after the architect has terminated his contract.

If the physical reconstruction of both "blitzed" and "unblitzed" towns is to be brought from the land of dreams into reality, there will be sufficient work for all architects for many years to come, both salaried and private, and our task is to ensure that the best use is made of merit, ability and experience, wherever it may be found. After the war it is quite likely that an increasing volume of work will be directly commissioned by Government Departments, and by the local authorities. It is of the greatest importance, therefore, that the profession should close its ranks instead of being split into factions, that it should by all means in its power increase its efficiency, and then—lay plans for a better future.

Perhaps it is going over old ground again to mention the question of the control of elevations. It is necessary because many towns still have not progressed mentally beyond the 1875 Public Health Act stage, despite all subsequent planning legislation, inadequate though it may have been. "Passing of plans" for by-law requirements is not enough. The days of *laissez-faire* in matters architectural are numbered. They should have passed away long ago. The trouble is that we go on still making bad mistakes. The local surveyor or engineer, with his committee, "passes" the plans and seldom seeks informed advice on siting, planning, correct use of materials and the aesthetics of architectural design.

I believe that it should be part of the duties of a city architect to direct and control architectural design for the betterment of his town, in company with his colleague, the town-planning officer. He should have the assistance of an advisory panel, drawn perhaps from his Allied Society, and there would be a jury of appeal from his veto, as laid down in the Town and Country Planning Acts. With suitable men in control, I believe that this would be a step in the right direction, particularly if he were backed up by his council and the public generally. Town planning is more than roads and sewers, but some municipalities are unhappily not aware of this. There is beauty, too, and imagination, which are implied by the legislators' word

"amenities." Reasonable control of such work might well be a duty of the official architect, and additional powers locally would clearly be necessary. National planning, however good and far-reaching, will end in local activity, and intelligent direction will be necessary at every stage of sub-division from the major plan to each unit of building. There is clearly room for considerable alteration in our present methods, if we are to mend our ways and make our cities centres of real civilisation.

One of our great difficulties in the past has been the lack of interest in architecture by the general public. This may not persist, however, and there are signs already of a change. People should be encouraged to take an interest in the new building which is to be erected on either a new or a cleared site. Too often, of course, they never see designs for important new city buildings, or know their purpose. It is no use presenting people with the accomplished fact of an architectural blunder obvious even to the educated layman, which is going to last for four or five decades. The time for architectural criticism is in the rubber and not the dynamite stage.

Even in the midst of war each and all of us should seize every opportunity of educating the public to become interested in matters relating to town and country planning, and to improve their knowledge of good and bad design. There is growing dissatisfaction to-day amongst thoughtful people, not only with the failure of the past adequately to clear the slums, but with the general body of our towns. More and more of these are becoming determined that their local councils shall cease to repeat the mistakes of the past, and that a serious attempt shall be made after the war to clean the mess and ugliness of the urban scene.

Whatever the political or economic nature of the future, there is little doubt of the growing desire for improvement.

It is a duty which architects can hardly escape, if they are to justify their claims for better recognition of their worth, that they should concern themselves more and more with the affairs of their municipality.

THE LONDON MASTER BUILDERS' ASSOCIATION'S 70th BIRTHDAY

On Thursday, 3 December, the London Master Builders' Association held a reception at the R.I.B.A. to celebrate their 70th birthday. The president of the L.M.B.A., Mr. W. E. Rice, received a large company of distinguished visitors, including Lord Portal, Minister of Works and Planning, who spoke on the need for friendly relations between employers and labour, and the need to abolish casual labour. He foresaw that wartime

controls would survive the war for some time and the industry would have to show itself ready when the war ended to look at things from a broad, national point of view.

Among those present were Mr. Ansell, Mr. George Hicks, M.P., Mr. Beaver, Director-General of Works, and many of the London mayors and Members of Parliament.

THE MINISTRY OF TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

In the course of the debate on the Address in the House of Commons on 1 December Sir William Jowitt, the Paymaster-General, in outlining his reconstruction plans, announced the Government's decision to establish a new Ministry of Town and Country Planning.

The Government, he said, had given careful consideration to the advocacy in the Barlow, Scott and Uthwatt Reports of the establishment of a Central Planning Authority. Great importance had been attached to the correlation of Government policy in reconstruction and there was at present a Committee of Ministers over which he presided and whose decisions were passed to the War Cabinet. The Committee would deal with the preparatory work during the war for bringing into being a national policy with regard to the control and use of land, including town and country planning, in close accord with the general economic and social programme.

With regard to machinery for land control and use and planning

administration, the Government agreed that the fullest measure of direct responsibility to Parliament must be maintained, and accordingly they proposed to create a Ministry of Town and Country Planning to be the responsible executive in England and Wales; the Secretary of State for Scotland would hold the executive responsibility for Scotland. The Minister of Town and Country Planning would be a member of the Committee of Ministers.

The Government had felt unable to accept the Scott and Uthwatt recommendations that the main responsibility for the control of town and country planning should be in the hands of a permanent Commission, but they foresaw the existence of such a Commission as part of the machinery of the new Ministry.

In the debate Sir William Jowitt stated that the Ministry of Works and Planning would "go on." The Government were also contemplating legislation to confer wide and simple powers on local authorities for the compulsory acquisition of land.

A LAMINATED TRUSS IN GREEN TIMBER

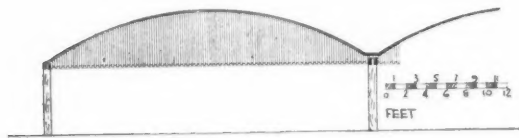


The following note is a description of a building experiment which may be of interest to those who have had to face the difficulties arising from the use of home-grown timber, fresh from the mill and sappy.

The building in question, an open-sided shed, was required by a firm of timber merchants to provide cover for certain

timber-converting machinery. Ample supplies of home-grown material were available at the time, for the most part waxy-edged ash and beech. Labour for the job had to be provided by the firm's own staff, accustomed to rough and rustic woodwork, but none of them skilled joiners. The most important requirement was that the shed should have a clear floor span of approximately 60 by 30 ft., with unobstructed access along the whole of the longer sides.

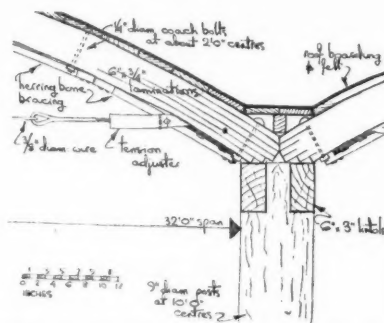
A segmental laminated truss was prepared, on the lines of the leaf spring of a car, but of constant thickness throughout its length. This was assembled on the site on a vertical jig—a series of posts of varying height and with suitably splayed ends were erected to form "offsets," with the ground as base line. By a process of trial and error the correct number of laminations was determined—five thicknesses of 6 in. by $\frac{3}{4}$ in. boards in random lengths, held together by $\frac{1}{4}$ in. coach bolts at about 2 ft. centres. It was hoped thus to make full use of surface friction in resisting internal movement.



It was found that the lengths of green timber could be bent with ease to the 33 ft. radius employed, and that, after completion of the bolting process, there was but little tendency for the truss to straighten when the temporary wire tension chord was slackened. The final wires used, in stranded iron, $\frac{3}{8}$ in. diameter, were fitted with an adjustment which later proved redundant; this may have been due to the considerable stiffness of the 9 in. diameter supporting posts.

Assembly time per truss was reduced to two hours (four man-hours) on the last few of the fourteen trusses required, whilst erection took four men 20 minutes, with the aid of a simple sheer-legs. It should be mentioned that the head-room beneath the chord wires was only 7 ft., whilst the rise of the trusses was 4 ft. 6 in. The heel of each truss was cut to the vertical, and was either butted against that of the adjoining span or was housed into the 6 in. by 3 in. timber lintels. These, in turn, were housed on to the 9 in. unsquared posts, spaced at 10 ft. centres. In order to make use of semi-waste timber in the roof, the trusses themselves were at half this spacing.

It was originally intended to stiffen the structure laterally, and to provide for wind-bracing on the short axis, by a series of X-braces below the ridge line, but this idea was discarded, as it was found that there was an uncomfortable tendency for the truss to flatten beneath a man's weight whilst laying the $\frac{1}{4}$ in. roof boarding. The herring-bone bracing finally employed in the same plane as the boarding wholly cured this tendency,



and the completed roof, on the line of each truss, stood the weight of two men without appreciable deformation. This variation of the possibly more familiar bentwood laminated truss may be of use in buildings where no great roof loading is required. No guide to cost is available for this particular example, as it was not erected commercially. However, it was felt that the system had shown itself, at any rate in its experimental form, sufficiently successful to justify an application for a patent.

PETER BERNER [A.]

POST-GRADUATE REFRESHER COURSES IN CANADA

The following is an extract from a letter to Sir Ian MacAlister from Mr. Gordon McL. Pitts, President of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada. His description of this Canadian endeavour is of particular interest in view of the R.I.B.A. Architectural Science Board's organisation of post-graduate lectures in this country.

The Royal Architectural Institute of Canada,
Office of the President.

1.10.42.

DEAR SIR IAN,— . . . As Chairman of the R.A.I.C. Reconstruction Committee, I have been reading with profit the report of the R.I.B.A. Committee appearing in the last issue of the JOURNAL. Your organisation seems to have made very considerable progress on an undertaking of great magnitude. Our problem in Canada is not of the same proportions but is of equal importance to our comparatively small constituency.

As a means of initiating some constructive thinking among our own profession as well as the public, the R.A.I.C. has just published the September number of its *Journal*, which is devoted exclusively to the subject of "Reconstruction." This presentation is not intended to be in any way a solution of this problem, but rather an effort to bring together certain phases of a post-war programme as it presents itself to certain outstanding authorities in the various spheres of social and technical activity.

Under the report of the Wartime Executive Committee of 20 July, item 5, "Lectures on Science and Building," I note that the R.I.B.A. is considering proposals for a series of lectures in the nature of a refresher course for architects. This is very interesting as we in Canada are undertaking something along similar lines.

In July, in view of a shortage of structural engineers, the Wartime Bureau of Technical Personnel undertook to provide a ten weeks' course at four Universities across Canada, as a refresher in structural engineering for architects. They launched this scheme without going into the details of it with the profession and unfortunately it failed. However, appreciating the value of the idea, I have tried to resurrect the scheme and it now appears as if it may be successfully arranged to commence some time this Fall. I am enclosing a copy of the circular letters (see p. 33) that were sent out in connection with this scheme so that you may see what we are endeavouring to accomplish in Canada on this matter.

At the same time the R.A.I.C., through its Committee on Architectural Training, is reviewing the whole matter of architectural education in our four Architectural Schools. The war has shown that the profession has suffered very considerably

through propaganda by the engineers that the architect is an artist, a drawer of pretty pictures, and that he is not competent in the structural field of building design.

As a man who entered the profession with an engineering background, I know that this criticism is not fully justified, but I see no reason why there should not be a proper checking up of the structural department of our curriculum to an extent which would obviate any such criticism.

And so, through the opportunity provided by the free refresher courses being given by the Dominion Government, we are hoping to bring the architects already in the profession right up to scratch on their structural design, and by raising of the standard of structural training in the schools we are hoping to insure that any new architects coming into the profession will be above reproach in this respect.

The National Research Council of Canada has just published its new Building Code.* This is a handbook rather than a code, and we are trying to arrange for it to be placed in the hands of every member of our Institute. As I think you would be interested in this, I am asking Dean Mackenzie, President of the National Research Council, to see that you are provided with a copy. This Code was prepared by a combined board of Government officials, engineers and architects, and is a very fine exposition of the building art as practised in Canada. (Not everywhere in Canada we are sorry to say.)

With kindest regards and best wishes for a bomb-free autumn,

I am, sincerely yours,

GORDON McL. PITTS.

The following are extracts from the letters referred to by Mr. Pitts.

"... It is proposed to give these courses at the University of British Columbia, Toronto University and McGill University. The course will take approximately ten weeks, six days a week, seven hours per day, with a half day on Saturdays. As the syllabus, which is given below, is of University grade, candidates for the course must be registered architects or undergraduates in architecture of approval Universities."

SUBJECT	HOURS	REMARKS
Mathematics ..	12	Elementary trigonometry, etc., use slide rule.
Statics ..	24	Thorough review of statics for structural work.
Descriptive Geometry	12	Directed toward the practical side of projection.
Mechanics Materials	36	Thorough review of work required for structures.
Materials Laboratory	24	Basic experiments on tension compression, etc.
Structural Design ..	96	Elements of design in wood steel and reinforced concrete.
Engineering Drawing	120	Problems in statics structural designing, etc., which require drafting would be done here.
Foundations ..	6	
Estimating ..	24	
Contingencies ..	26	To be used as seems necessary.
Total ..	380	

"The tuition for this course is provided free by the Dominion Government. The candidates will supply their own instruments. A final examination will be set to determine the candidate's proficiency after completing the course.

"It appears that the proposal for such a course has its inception in the great demand for technical men capable of designing and detailing structures in wood, concrete and steel. At the same time the Bureau was receiving many applications from architects for employment. As the qualifications of some of these applicants indicated that a refresher course of this kind would better qualify them to carry out the special type of work required, the Bureau felt justified in arranging such courses at the expense of the Government.

"You will see from the syllabus that this is an excellent refresher course for the members of the profession who are in a position to avail themselves of this opportunity. If you can take this course please

advise the Dean of the Faculty of Engineering of the university which you will attend, or the Secretary of your Provincial Association, at once, as these courses are to commence before 20 July."

The course described above was abandoned owing to inadequate support; subsequently Mr. Pitts wrote to members of the R.I.B.A. in a letter from which the following is an extract:—

"... As it is the policy of the Institute to advance in every possible way the technical opportunities of its members, it was felt that these courses should not be abandoned and that the possibilities should be explored further in view of the fact that the Government's offer is still open, provided arrangements can be made which will assure a sufficient number of architects taking the course.

"It has therefore been suggested that the courses be given during the regular University session. That instead of morning and afternoon lectures, lectures be given in the afternoon and draughting and laboratory work in the evening. The Bureau will undertake to arrange with the employer of any architect for his being granted the necessary leave to take the course. The candidate must supply his own instruments, travelling and living expenses. If given in the afternoon and evening, the course will last approximately ten weeks. The candidate must have the necessary qualifications to enter the course and must pass a qualifying examination at its completion. The date of the opening of the courses would depend on the replies received. It would be understood that architects taking such a course would be available for war work if needed. . . ."

BOOKS FOR PRISONERS OF WAR

Many members will have seen reports in recent issues of architectural and building papers of the work now being done by the R.I.B.A. in the provision of books for prisoners of war from all sections of the Building Industry.

It has been possible for the R.I.B.A. greatly to extend this work—which has been carried on since the first British prisoners were captured—through the generous provision of a substantial fund collected by Mr. Richard Coppock, secretary of the National Federation of Building Trade Operatives.

The books, which will be on subjects dealing with architecture, surveying and all branches of the Building Industry—for operatives as well as professional members—will be sent out under the aegis of the Red Cross Society continuing and amplifying the work which has already been done in this particular field by that organisation. It is thus hoped to make available many more books for men who are either studying for examinations or studying in order to keep themselves abreast of current problems and modern developments. It is also hoped to stimulate interest in others and so help to prepare them for the time when they will be taking up some form of civilian employment.

Though the fund is sufficient to provide for a preliminary despatch of books to a considerable number of camps, there are many expensive books which it would be desirable to send if possible, and if some of these can be added by gift it would enable the scheme to be more comprehensive and at the same time of greater value to those concerned. Contributions to this fund are urgently needed and donations should be sent direct to: Mr. R. Coppock, N.F.B.T.O., Dalton Hill, Albury, Surrey.

In addition to the above there are many useful textbooks which are now out of print and can only be sent if copies are given by members of the Industry. It must be stressed that out-of-date books are useless, the need being for good up-to-date books of recognised worth.

Gifts of books such as the above would be greatly appreciated. They should not be sent to the R.I.B.A., but would-be donors are asked in the first instance to get into touch with Miss Monica Bromley, who has been especially appointed as secretary of the Prisoners of War Fund, c/o The R.I.B.A., 66 Portland Place, W.1. Correspondents should state particulars and nature of their gifts and, where secondhand books are concerned, the date of publication.

*Copies of the code have now been received by the Library.

MANUFACTURERS OF PREFABRICATED HOUSES AND SYSTEMS OF PREFABRICATION IN THE U.S.A.

The following list of prefabricators has been assembled by the sub-committee on Prefabrication of the Central Housing Committee, on Research, Design and Construction, incorporating data made available by the Division of Defense Housing Co-ordination, Federal Works Agency (Defense Housing Division), United States Housing Authority, Public Buildings Administration, Farm Security Administration, Federal Housing Administration, National Bureau of Standards, War and Navy Department.

The present list constitutes a revised and amplified edition of "Prefabrication and Housing," issued by the Central Housing Committee on 10 May 1941. Although an effort has been made to present a more or less exhaustive cross-section of the prefabrication industry as of to-day, the Committee does not assume responsibility for absolute

completeness. The list contains information on record as of 3 February 1942 which, in many instances, could not be checked or verified through first-hand investigations.

No attempt has been made to limit the list to prefabricators in the technical sense of the term. In order to make its use more widespread, the names of manufacturers, designers of systems, subsidiary companies and licensees, as well as some site-fabricated and ready-cut methods, have been included.

The list is designed primarily to serve as an index to the prefabrication industry, which can be consulted readily for quick reference. For more detailed information, it is suggested that inquiries be addressed directly to firms named.

NAME AND ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION OF METHOD AND REMARKS	NAME AND ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION OF METHOD AND REMARKS
AEROFAB, Houston, Texas.	Wood frame and plywood panel construction.	Pierre BLOUKE, Union Trust Building, Washington, D.C.	Either steel or plywood panel construction.
AIR HOMES AND SUPPLY COMPANY, Phoenix, Arizona.	Pre-cutting and general fabrication according to submitted designs.	BROOKSIDE LUMBER & SUPPLY CO., R.F.D., Box 58, Library, Pennsylvania.	Willis-Way System.
ALLADIN COMPANY, Bay City, Michigan.	Complete shop fabricated transportable house. Also wood frame panel construction.	BROWN & JOHNSON, INC., Los Angeles, California.	(See Lithoid Company.)
ALLIED HOUSING ASSOCIATES, INC., Langhorne, Pennsylvania.	Wood frame and plywood panel construction.	BROWN-LANE COMPANY, 351 S. 4th Street, Beaumont, Texas.	Plywood wood-framed units for floor, walls and roof. (Producing design of American Houses, Inc.) Also Stran-Steel igloo type.
ALLSPINE CORPORATION, McGaheysville, Virginia.	Licensee of John B. Pierce Foundation.	BURMESTER HOUSING CORPORATION, Middleton, Wisconsin.	Douglas Fir Plywood Association method.
AMERICAN HOUSES, INC., 570, Lexington Avenue, New York, New York.	Plywood: wood frame unit walls, floor, roof.	CLINTON G. BUSH LUMBER CORP., 370, Lexington Avenue, New York, New York.	Vertical plank panel walls. Conventional floor and roof construction. Also Plywood Panel System.
AMERICAN ROLLING MILL COMPANY, Middletown, Ohio.	Steel panel unit construction for walls, floor, roof. Conventional frame partitions.	BUTLER MFG. COMPANY, Kansas City, Missouri, Minneapolis, Minnesota.	Steel igloo and panel type construction. (See also Buckminster Fuller.)
ARC-BILD CORPORATION, 40, Wall Street, New York, New York.	Wood frame, plywood, corrugated asbestos panels.	R. E. CAMPBELL, San Diego, California.	Conventional wood frame construction with contractor doing partial prefabrication on site.
ARLINGTON FABRICATING COMPANY, Arlington, Virginia.	Subsidiary of General Fabricators, Inc.	CASS GILBERT, INC., 342 Madison Avenue, New York, New York.	See Plank Panel Associates.
ARMOR PRODUCTS, 21 West Street, New York, New York.	Steel igloo type and panel type construction (Stran-Steel).	CENTRAL CONTRACTING COMPANY, 409 Construction Building, Dallas, Texas.	Built-up panel construction. Wall board interior and wood siding exterior. Site fabrication in tents.
ARUNDEL CORP. & CONSOLIDATED ENGINEERING COMPANY, Mercantile Trust Bldg., Baltimore, Maryland.	Pressed steel frame construction. (Stran-Steel System.)	CENTRAL HOUSING CORPORATION, 627 Union Commerce Building, Cleveland, Ohio.	Plywood panel unit construction. Pierce Foundation House. All manufacturing for this company is done by Martin Materials & Mfg. Company.
BARLOW & WILLIAMS, Indianapolis, Indiana.	Wood-framed panel units for floors, walls, partitions, ceilings, roofs.	Fred R. COMB, CONSTRUCTORS, 2113 Chicago Avenue, Minneapolis, Minnesota.	Not manufacturers. Buying houses from other companies (Harnischfeger) and contracting for complete building, erection and site work.
BASALITE PRODUCTS COMPANY, Los Angeles, California.	T-shaped interlocking concrete walls 24 in. wide and story high.	COVERED WAGON CORPORATION, 332 Cass Avenue, Mount Clements, Michigan.	General fabrication and manufacturers of trailers.
BATES PREFABRICATED STRUCTURES, Tribune Tower, Oakland, California.	Built-up stressed plywood panels for walls and ceilings. Patented metal connectors.	CURREN FABRIHOME CORPORATION, Francestown, New Hampshire.	Wood or sheet-steel frame. Plywood panel walls, floors, roofs. Company plans to produce by sub-letting work to wood-working shops.
HENRY BAUMGARD, INC., 15 East 40th Street, New York, New York.	Plywood panels for walls. Conventional floor and roof panels.	CURTIS COMPANIES, INC., Clinton, Iowa, Lincoln, Nebraska, Sioux City, Iowa.	Affiliated with General Fabricators, Inc.
I.N.R. BEATTY LUMBER COMPANY, Box 1202, Joliet, Illinois.	Willis-Way System.	DACY LUMBER COMPANY, Woodstock, Illinois.	Wood-framed plywood panels of full wall length 2-story height.
BENDER BODY COMPANY, Elyria, Ohio.	Steel panels for floors and walls, wood roof. Bender Steel Home.		
BENNET LUMBER COMPANY, North Tonawanda, New York.	Sectional and ready-cut wood panel construction.		
BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.	Special lightweight steel sections, field erected and welded.		
BETTER BUILT HOMES, 14901 Magnolia Blvd., Sherman Oaks, California.	Wood and plywood panel construction for floors, walls, ceilings and roof.		
ALGERNON BLAIR, Montgomery, Alabama.	Manufacturer of special cellular wood construction system developed by TVA.		

NAME AND ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION OF METHOD AND REMARKS	NAME AND ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION OF METHOD AND REMARKS
DAVIS MILLWORK COMPANY, 1166 Murray Street, Forty Fort, Pennsylvania.	Wood frame panel construction, exterior siding.	G.B.H.-WAY HOMES, INC., Walnut, Illinois.	Wood-framed plywood panel units. Willis-Way System. Manufacturer for Gonigam-Bass-Hill Company.
DAY HOUSING CORPORATION, Northern & Willets Pt. Blvd., Corona, New York.	Wood frame and panel construction.	GAR'BE COMPANY, 8748 S. Halsted Street, Chicago, Illinois.	Fireproof steel construction.
Allison H. DEAN COMPANY, 208 S.W. Broadway, Portland, Oregon.	Trussed wood frame construction, complete house forms integral, transportable shell. Haul-A-Way Homes. Entire house is site-fabricated in temporary assembly centre near project.	GENERAL BUILDINGS UNITS Co., 234 Talbot Building, Dayton, Ohio.	Steel frame with steel wall panels.
DEEGAN CONSTRUCTION CORP., 75 West 190th Street, New York, New York.	Section wood frame construction. Cedar siding and cedar shingle roof.	GENERAL FABRICATORS, INC., 823 Colorado Building, Washington, D.C.	Masonite wallboard for interior and exterior wall surfaces on wood frame construction. Company operates through additional affiliated plants.
DEFENSE HOUSING CORPORATION, 135 Broadway, New York, New York.	Light gauge steel (Stran-Steel) or wood frame sections. Spillern System of site prefabrication.	GENERAL HOUSES, INC., 3031 Pine Grove Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.	Wood and plywood construction. House supported on 6 piers with floor construction suspended from side walls.
DESIGNERS FOR INDUSTRY, INC., Terminal Tower, Cleveland, Ohio.	Steel panel house.	GENERAL HOUSING COMPANY, 129 East Market Street, Indianapolis, Indiana.	Wood frame and plywood panel construction for walls, partitions, ceiling and roof. Conventional floor construction.
DIFENBAUGH LUMBER COMPANY, Monmouth, Illinois.	Willis-Way System.	GENERAL HOUSING CORPORATION, Seattle, Washington.	Complete shop fabricated wood frame house, manufactured in two transportable sections. (George Wellington Stoddard, Arch.)
DOUGLAS FIR PLYWOOD ASSOC., Tacoma Building, Tacoma, Washington.	The plywood panel "Dry-Bilt" method, developed by this association, is used by various prefabricators.	GENERAL HOUSING SUPPLY CORP., Pottstown, Pennsylvania.	Wood-framed panel units for floors, walls, roofs.
John DOWER LUMBER COMPANY, Tacoma, Washington.	Vertical plank panel walls, wood panel floor and roof.	GENERAL PLAYGROUND EQUIPMENT, INC., Kokomo, Indiana.	Wood-framed panel construction; vertical boarding, plywood or composition board covering.
E. W. DUHAME, Phoenix, Arizona.	Wood frame and plywood panel construction. Portable shop facilities, primarily open-air site prefabrication.	GLOBE WERNICKE COMPANY, Cincinnati, Ohio.	Completely fabricated steel panel construction; one- and two-story.
EASTERN WOODWORKERS, Brother Street, New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, Canada.	Wood-framed wall and roof units sheathed for field-applied surfacing. Factory-finished floor, partition and ceiling panels.	GOLD SEAL HOMES (Anderson-Nichols Co.), 826 Warten, Topeka, Kansas.	Room-sized wall panels; conventional floor and roof construction. Douglas Fir Plywood Association method.
ECONOMY PORTABLE HOUSING CO., West Chicago, Illinois.	Plywood: wood frame unit wall, ceiling, Rainbow Home and sectional farm buildings.	M. E. GOLDEN, San Diego, California.	Precast, reinforced channel-shaped concrete wall units 2 ft. wide and story high.
ELDORADO MANUFACTURING CO. (Shilling Furniture Co.), Eldorado, Arkansas.	Wood sectional construction. "Manning" demountable portable house system.	GONIGAM-BASS-HILL COMPANY, Walnut, Illinois.	See G.B.H.-Way Homes, Inc., manufacturers for this company.
EMPIRE MILLWORK CORPORATION, 3224 111th Street, Corona, New York.	General fabrication of wood frame systems according to submitted designs.	A. Lloyd GOODE CONTRACTING CO., 1421 Eye Street N.W., Washington, D.C.	Field assembled ready-cut wood construction.
ESTEY ORGAN CORPORATION, Brattleboro, Vermont.	Manufacturers for First Defense Corporation.	GORDON-VANTINE COMPANY, Davenport, Iowa.	Ready-cut and panel type wood construction.
Warren B. EWER COMPANY, 400 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.	Wood framing closing walls. Gypsum board interior walls, exterior siding and shingles.	GORMAN LUMBER SALES COMPANY, 4621 Tidewater Avenue, Oakland, California.	Licensor of Plywood Structures, Inc.
FABCRETE CORPORATION, Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.	Precast reinforced concrete unit system.	GREAT LAKES STEEL CORPORATION, Stran-Steel Division, 607 Shelby Street, Detroit, Michigan.	Field assembled and erected pressed steel framing.
FABRETEX COMPANY, 801 South Main Street, Burbank, California.	Curved fibre board igloo and trailer type construction.	GREEN LUMBER COMPANY, Laurel, Mississippi.	Wood panel construction. Plywood or siding exterior and plywood interior.
FABRICATED HOMES, INC., 940 S. Figueroa Street, Los Angeles, California.	Wood frame and plywood panel construction.	GREEN'S READY-BUILT HOMES, 1221 18th Avenue, Rockford, Illinois.	Wood frame and room-sized glued plywood panel construction. Formerly Goodwillie-Green Box Co.
FIRST DEFENSE CORPORATION, 565 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York.	Wood sectional construction. Asbestos shingle exterior walls. "Bossert" type house. Company operates through various local woodworking firms and manufacturing plants.	GUNNISON HOUSING CORPORATION, 13th Street and River, New Albany, Indiana.	Glued, stressed plywood; wood frame unit walls, floor, roof. Forest Products Laboratory System.
IVON R. FORD LUMBER COMPANY, McDonough, New York.	Full wall length sections. 2 x 2 wood frame covered with homasote. Also full-length floor, ceiling and roof sections.	GRAND RAPIDS MOBILE DEMOUNTABLE UNIT (Grand Rapids Lumber Co.), Grand Rapids, Michigan.	Stressed plywood panel construction for floor, walls and roof. Special prefabricated furniture.
R. Buckminster FULLER, 105 East 38th Street, New York, New York.	Circular sheet metal house, metal roof. (Dymaxion Deployment Unit.) Manufactured by Butler Mfg. Co.	HACO COMPANY, 1455 E. McLemore Avenue, Memphis, Tennessee.	Precast concrete wall, floor and roof units, assembled at site.

NAME AND ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION OF METHOD AND REMARKS	NAME AND ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION OF METHOD AND REMARKS
HARDIN & RAMSEY, INC., 161 Spring Street Building, Atlanta, Georgia.	Wood sectional construction. Vertical exterior siding.	JOSEPH LUMBER COMPANY, Chicago, Illinois.	Willis-Way System.
HARMON HOUSING CORPORATION, New York, New York.	Patented precast concrete load-bearing slab construction for walls and roof. (See Plasti-Krete Co.)	JUUL STEEL HOUSES, Sheboygan, Wisconsin. T. C. KING COMPANY, P.O. Box 788, Anniston, Alabama.	Steel panel construction.
HARNISCHFEGER CORPORATION, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.	Composite welded steel frame panels, plywood sheathing, plaster walls. Also wood frame plywood panel construction.	KLINGER DRI-BILT CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, 122 Courtview, San Antonio, Texas.	Plywood: wood frame unit walls, floor, ceiling, roof. (See also Illinois Lumber Mfg. Co.)
HATCH, DELEHANTY, PLACE, WILCOX & ERICKSON, Aiken, South Carolina.	Plywood house fabricated and assembled into two units on site plant. Two halves moved to exact location and joined.	KNAP-AMERICA, INC., Los Angeles, California.	Room-sized sectional plywood unit construction. Douglas Fir Plywood Association Method.
E. F. HAUSERMAN COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.	Steel panel construction.	M. B. KOLB COMPANY, INC., 250 West 57th Street, New York, New York.	Concrete panel units 40 in. by 20 in. assembled to form double-shell hollow wall.
HAYES ECONO-CONCRETE CORP. OF AMERICA, North Hollywood, California.	Metal forms for poured concrete hollow or solid walls and for precast construction.	R. E. KRAMER COMPANY, Davenport Bank Building, Davenport, Iowa.	Wood panel construction. Exterior siding, interior plywood or composition board.
HAYES PRECAST HOUSES, 5484 Atlantic Avenue, Long Beach, California.	Precast concrete cavity walls, concrete floor and roof construction.	KROENING ENGINEERING CORP., 4500 Mitchell Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.	Manufacturers of "Marvel Homes." Wood frame and plywood panel construction.
HOBART BROS. COMPANY, Troy, Ohio.	Complete shop fabricated steel unit type construction.	LAKE ENGINEERING COMPANY, 1113 13th Street N.W., Washington, D.C.	Sectional wood-framed plywood panel construction. "Forest Products Homes."
E. F. HODGSON COMPANY, 1108 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts.	Wood frame sectional construction. Exterior siding, interior Celotex. Special "key wedge" bolted connections.	LATISTEE CORPORATION, 3110 East Foothill Boulevard, Pasadena, California.	Demountable, precast hollow concrete slab construction. (Lakelith.)
HOLT-FAIRCHILD COMPANY, 7 Court Street, Arlington, Massachusetts.	Ready cut wood frame and plywood construction. (Mostly site fabrication.)	F. B. LAYNE & Co., 217 N. Lake Street, Burbank, California.	Steel frame, Therm-Steel siding, concrete floor slab. Celotex interior finish.
HOMASOTE COMPANY, Trenton, New Jersey.	Homasote insulating board panel construction. "Precision Built" System. Fabrication through local licensees.	W. C. LEA, INC., 653 S. Clarence Street, Los Angeles, California.	Wood sectional construction. Plywood exterior and interior. Licensee of Standard Demountable Homes.
HOME BUILDING CORPORATION, 6642 Main Street, Kansas City, Missouri.	Plywood panel construction with prefabricated "Moto Unit" containing all mechanical work.	LEACH BROTHERS, INC., 300 Maple Street, Joliet, Illinois.	Light steel frame system, field erected and assembled.
HOMES, INC., 13th Place and Lewis Avenue, Tulsa, Oklahoma.	Wood-framed plywood panel units.	LEIRD LUMBER COMPANY, Little Rock, Arkansas.	Willis-Way System.
HORNING LUMBER COMPANY, 723 E. Tallmadge Avenue, Akron, Ohio.	Willis-Way System.	R. G. LETOURNEA, INC., Peoria, Illinois.	Sectional, bolted wood construction.
HOUSTON READY-CUT HOUSE CO., 3601 Polk Avenue, Houston, Texas.	Plywood: wood frame unit walls, floor, roof.	LEWIS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 23rd and Michigan Avenue, Bay City, Michigan.	Welded steel construction.
HOUSTON SASH & DOOR COMPANY, 813 McKee Street, Houston, Texas.	Wood frame panel construction.	LIBBY, OWENS-FORD GLASS CO., Toledo, Ohio.	Ready-cut and partially prefabricated wood construction.
HUMMER & GREEN, Chester, Pennsylvania.	Willis-Way System. Manufacturing for this company handled by Modern Way Homes Co.	LITHOID COMPANY (Brown & Johnson, Inc.), 211 S. LaBrea Avenue, Los Angeles, California.	Wood frame plywood panel system. (National Homes Corporation House.)
HUMPHREY-HORSLEY Co., INC., 10 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, New York.	Stressed plywood panel construction.	LOCKWALL HOUSES, INC., 83 Beaver Street, New York, New York.	Wood frame unit panel construction.
ILLINOIS LUMBER MFG. COMPANY, Cairo, Illinois.	Plywood: wood frame unit walls, floor, ceiling. Formerly owned by Sears Roebuck Co. Same house manufactured by C. T. King Co.	MCDONALD BUILDING COMPANY, Tacoma, Washington.	Plywood panel construction with patented metal locking device for assembly. Partial site fabrication with portable machinery.
Charles F. JAEGER, 395 West Bennett Street, Ferndale, Michigan.	Wood frame panels for walls, floors, roof.	Clifford E. McEVoy, Newark, New Jersey.	Manufacturer for Plywood Structures, Inc.
JAEGER HOMES MFG. COMPANY, 14300 Promenade Avenue, Detroit, Michigan.	Sectional wood frame construction.	MARTIN MATERIALS & MFG. CO., 627 Union Commerce Building, Cleveland, Ohio.	Pre-cut wood frame construction.
JOHNSON HOUSING, INC., 235 South Dock Street, Sharon, Pennsylvania.	Wood frame and plywood panel construction.	MARVEL HOMES. MATHEWS & KENAN, Smith Young Tower, San Antonio, Texas.	Pierce Foundation house. Exclusive manufacturer for Central Housing Corporation. See R. E. Kramer Co.
C. D. JOHNSON LUMBER CORP., American Bank Building, Portland, Oregon.	Wood frame and plywood panel construction.	MEAD & TAFT COMPANY, Cornwall Landing, New York, New York.	Precast reinforced cement hollow wall and roof deck units.
		METROPOLITAN GREENHOUSE MFG. COMPANY, 1851 Flushing Avenue, Brooklyn, New York.	Plywood panels, post and batten construction.
			Affiliated with First Defense Corporation.

NAME AND ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION OF METHOD AND REMARKS	NAME AND ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION OF METHOD AND REMARKS
MINTER HOMES CORPORATION, 17th and Pine Streets, Huntington, W. Virginia.	Wood frame and panel construction. (Originally Huntington Lumber & Supply Company.)	PARKHURST SYSTEM BUILDERS, INC., 1621 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.	Precast concrete construction.
MODEL HOMES, INC., Nauvoo, Illinois.	Sectional wood frame construction; exterior siding, interior composition board.	Earl M. PEAK, Marshalltown, Iowa.	Licensee for John B. Pierce Foundation House.
MODERN BUILDERS, INC., 1107 E. Iowa Street, Evansville, Indiana.	Plywood: wood frame unit walls, floor, roof.	PEASE WOODWORK CO., Blue Rock and Turrill Streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.	Wood-framed wall-length exterior panels, room-length floor panels. Pease-Way House.
MODERN HOUSING MFG. COMPANY, 1033 Barr Building, Washington, D.C.	Wood-framed sectional wall, floor and roof construction.	PEMBERTON LUMBER & MILLWORK CORPORATION, Pemberton, New Jersey.	Wood frame and stressed plywood panel construction.
MODERN WAY HOMES COMPANY, Franklin Street Above 5th, Chester, Pennsylvania.	Willis-Way System. Manufacturers for Humer & Green.	PERMA-BILT HOMES, INC., 6 East 45th Street, New York, New York.	Licensee of John B. Pierce Foundation.
MODULAR SERVICE ASSOCIATION, 110 Arlington Street, Boston, Massachusetts.	Modular wood frame system. Production sub-let to various woodworking companies. (Originally: Bemis Industries, Inc.)	PEIFFER BUILDING UNITS CORP., 1534 South 74th Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.	Precast reinforced concrete wall, partition, ceiling, and floor and roof units. See also Wisconsin Units Co. and Podd Construction Co.
MOORE & MOORE LUMBER CO., 100 E. Florida Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio.	Willis-Way System.	John B. PIERCE FOUNDATION, New York, New York.	Plywood and wood frame panel units for walls, partitions, ceilings and roofs. Wood frame and Cemesto Board walls and ceiling. Wood frame roof. Design and system only; construction handled on site through licensed contractors, based on furnished plans. Celotex Corporation supplies wall panels.
MORTEN, PETTIGREW & WORLEY, (Texas Prefabr. House & Tent Co.), 163 Avery Street, Dallas, Texas.	Plywood panel, wood frame wall and roof units. Manufacturer of "Victory" units.	PIONEER PREFABRICATED BUILDING CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, Vincennes, Indiana.	Precast concrete slab construction with steel channel connecting members.
NATIONAL HOMES BUILDING CORP., Lincoln Liberty Building, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.	Steel frame construction for floors, walls and roof. ("Ferrocon Units.")	PLANK PANEL ASSOCIATES (Cass Gilbert & Associates), 342 Madison Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.	Unit panel construction. Two-inch thick single, rigid, wood panel used for wall, partition and floor sections.
NATIONAL HOMES CORPORATION, 315 N. Earl Avenue, Lafayette, Indiana.	Plywood: wood frame unit walls, floor, roof.	PLASTI-KRETE COMPANY, 225 Broadway, New York, New York.	Patented precast concrete wall and roof slab construction. For manufacturing divisions of Plasti-Krete Co., see Porete Mfg. Co. and Harmon Housing Corp.
NATIONAL REFRIGERATORS CO., 827 Koeln Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri.	Wood sectional construction. (Formerly Miller Manufacturing Company.)	PLY-BILT INCORPORATED, P.O. 1057, San Antonio, Texas.	Plywood panels for walls, floors and roof.
NELSON CEMENT STONE COMPANY, East Braintree, Massachusetts.	Precast, ribbed reinforced concrete panels for foundation walls.	PLYWOOD PRODUCTS COMPANY, Overland, Kansas.	Wood frame and stressed plywood panel construction.
NEW WAY HOMES, INC., 914 First National Bank Bldg., Grand Rapids, Michigan.	Sectional wood-framed plywood panel construction.	PLYWOOD STRUCTURES, INC., 6307 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, California.	Glued plywood and wood frame panel unit construction. Wedged spline joint connections.
NIAGARA REALTY CORPORATION, 105 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York.	Wood frame unit construction: exterior siding, interior plywood.	PODD CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, 2203 W. Dorset Home Avenue, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.	Precast reinforced wall and floor units. Construction agency for Pfeifer Bldg. Units Corp.
NORTHWEST WOOD PRODUCTS CO., 2309 N. 36th Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.	Plywood: wood frame unit walls, floor, roof.	PORCELAIN STEEL BUILDINGS CO., 555 West Goodale Street, Columbus, Ohio.	Factory fabricated welded floor-wall-and-roof units with porcelain enamel exterior finish.
NORWOOD SASH & DOOR MFG. CO., Norwood (Cincinnati), Ohio.	Wood frame and plywood panel construction. Operated and owned by Sears Roebuck Co.	PORETE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Arlington, New Jersey.	Patented precast concrete wall and roof slab construction. (Manufacturing division of Plasti-Krete Co.)
R. L. OWENS, 4363 Dart Avenue, Minneapolis, Minnesota.	Wood frame and plywood panel construction, or full-length wall sections.	PORTABLE COTTAGE CORP. AND A TO Z EQUIPMENT CORP., 445 Porter Avenue, Brooklyn, New York.	Built-up wood frame sections. Exterior wood siding, interior plywood.
P.D.Q. HOMES, INC., 103 Knowles Street, Yonkers, New York.	Franchised dealer of Homasote Company.	PORT BARRE LUMBER COMPANY, Port Barre, Louisiana.	Willis-Way System.
PHC HOUSING CORPORATION, 300 Fourth Avenue, New York, New York.	Wood frame units, exterior composite plywood and insulation board siding and plywood panel walls, floors, ceilings, roofs.	PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION, Chicago, Illinois.	Walls of horizontally poured reinforced concrete, raised and anchored after sufficient set.
PACIFIC SYSTEMS HOMES, INC., 5800 South Boyle Avenue, Los Angeles, California.	Wood panel construction, vertical board exterior wall surfaces, fibre board interior. Also plywood panel construction.	PORTE NEWARK LUMBER AND MATERIAL COMPANY, INC., P.O. Box 30, Newark, New Jersey.	Wood frame and plywood panel construction. Plant operated and owned by Sears Roebuck Company.
PAGE & HILL COMPANY, 1017 Plymouth Building, Minneapolis, Minnesota.	Smooth-planed log timber construction. Also plywood panel construction system.	The PREBIT COMPANY, Revere, Massachusetts.	Sectional wood panel construction.
PAINE LUMBER COMPANY, LTD., Oshkosh, Wisconsin.	Licensee of General Houses, Inc.		
PALMER STEEL BUILDINGS, INC., 413 S. LaBrea Avenue, Los Angeles, California.	Interlocking cellular steel wall construction, embedded in concrete slab floor or foundation.		

NAME AND ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION OF METHOD AND REMARKS	NAME AND ADDRESS	DESCRIPTION OF METHOD AND REMARKS
PREFABRICATED PRODUCTS, INC., 507 Lloyd Building, Seattle, Washington.	Wood frame sectional and ready-cut construction.	Charles V. STEGNER & SONS, Los Angeles, California.	Affiliated with First Defense Corporation.
PRICE BROTHERS COMPANY, Dayton, Ohio.	Precast cored concrete slab unit walls, floors.	STOUT HOUSES, INC. (Stout Engineering Laboratories), 1116 National Bank Building, Detroit, Michigan.	Homasote-covered wood frame wall sections.
QUALITY HOMES, 1022 S. Robertson Boulevard, Los Angeles, California.	Wood frame panel type construction.	STRAND BUILDING PRODUCTS CO., 234 N. Woodward Avenue, Birmingham, Alabama.	Wood frame and plywood panel construction.
RAND CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, 6239 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, California.	Steel panel construction for walls and ceilings.	TAK-A-PART PRODUCTS COMPANY, 28 Brooklyn Avenue, Freeport, Long Island, New York.	Metal-bound edge for plywood panels with metal connectors.
REAL ESTATE, INC., Lynchburg, Virginia.	Conventional wood frame, shop fabricated, portable house in two sections.	Walter Dorwin TEAGUE HOUSE, 444 Madison Avenue, New York, New York.	Stress Plywood panel construction, metal connectors between panels.
PHILLIP REINHARD & SONS, Pekin, Illinois.	Willis-Way System.	TENNESSEE COAL, IRON & RAILROAD COMPANY, Brown-Marx Building, Birmingham, Alabama.	Steel frame and construction for walls, partitions, floors and roofs.
H. R. RIEGER COMPANY, 4643-40 Partish Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.	Wood-framed sections of full wall length. Unfinished interior.	The TOLERTON COMPANY, Alliance, Ohio.	Willis-Way System.
RILCO PRODUCTS, INC., 601 West Main Street, Albert Lea, Minnesota.	Wood frame plywood panel construction.	TRUSCON STEEL COMPANY, Youngstown, Ohio.	Steel panel construction.
H. H. ROBERTSON COMPANY, INC., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.	Cellular steel panel unit, walls, floor, roof.	TYLER FICTURE CORPORATION, Niles, Michigan.	Plywood panel construction.
SANFORD HOUSING, INC., P.O. Box 344, Canton, Ohio.	Plywood and wood frame panel units for walls, partitions, floors, ceilings and roofs.	UDELL WORKS, 1202 West 28th Street, Indianapolis, Indiana.	Octagonal house sectional wood construction.
SCHIRMER-PETERSON COMPANY, 6830 Beaver Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.	Wood sectional construction. Wood siding exterior, plywood interior.	UNITED FABRICATORS, INC., 1223 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.	Willis-Way System.
SEARS ROEBUCK & Co., Box 30, Newark, New Jersey.	Wood frame and plywood panel construction. Also sectional and ready-cut type. For manufacturing plants operated by Sears: see Norwood Sash & Door Mfg. Co. and Porte Newark Lumber & Mat. Co., Inc.	C. S. VANGORDON & SON, 218 10th Avenue, Eau Claire, Wisconsin.	Plywood and wood frame panel units for walls, partitions and ceiling.
SECURITY FINANCE & BUILDING CO., 6513 Hollywood Boulevard, Los Angeles, California.	Section wood frame and plywood panel construction. Plyrock "Victory" Home.	The WALTERS WILCOX COMPANY, 10006 Carnegie Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.	Steel frame house.
M. SHAPIRO & SON CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, INC., 254 West 54th Street, New York, New York.	Site prefabrication method. Wood frame construction.	W. S. WATKINS & SON, 2000 East 4th Street, Reno, Nevada.	Affiliated with First Defense Corporation.
SHOW WIN-DO DISPLAY, INC., 27 Sheriff Street, New York, New York.	Wood panel construction.	WEBER SHOWCASE & FIXTURE CO., INC., Los Angeles, California.	Affiliated with First Defense Corporation.
SOULE STEEL COMPANY, San Francisco, California.	Steel frame and panel construction.	WELCOMES HOMES, INC., 181 N. Belle Avenue, Whitefish Bay, Wisconsin.	Wood frame panel system.
SOUTHERN MILL AND MFG. CO., P.O. Box 1087, Tulsa, Oklahoma.	Plywood and wood frame panel units for walls, partitions, ceilings and roofs. Sturdy built sectional houses.	WELL BUILT MFG. COMPANY, 7 East 42nd Street, New York, New York.	Sectional type, wood frame and truss construction. Production sub-let to several manufacturers.
SPEARS LUMBER COMPANY, Grand Rapids, Michigan.	Affiliated with First Defense Corporation.	WESTERN HOUSING COMPANY, 2341 10th Street, Denver, Colorado.	John B. Pierce Foundation House.
SPEEDWELL COMPANY, 5035 First Avenue South, Seattle, Washington.	Stressed plywood: wood frame panel units. Douglas Fir Plywood Association Method.	1107 Girard Street, Houston, Texas.	Plywood panel construction.
ST. ELMO HOUSING COMPANY, St. Elmo, Illinois.	Octagonal and rectangular sectional wood frame construction.	WEYERHAEUSER SALES COMPANY, St. Paul, Minnesota.	Licensee of Hayes Econo-Crete concrete construction system.
The ST. JOHNS PORTABLE BUILDING COMPANY, St. Johns, Michigan.	Sectional wood frame construction. Siding exterior and wood interior.	WHALEY CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, 5484 Atlantic Avenue, Long Beach, California.	Channel-shaped joists forming continuous sheet-steel sub-floor.
STANDARD DEMOUNTABLE HOMES, 3839 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, California.	Wood sectional construction. Plywood exterior and interior. (See also F. B. Layne & Co.)	WHEELING CORRUGATING CO., Wheeling, West Virginia.	Plywood: wood frame wall, floor, roof units.
STANDARD HOUSES CORPORATION, 820 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.	Stressed plywood: wood frame panel units. Douglas Fir Plywood Association Method.	W. H. WHYTE CONSTRUCTION CO., 382 Railroad Avenue, Hackensack, New Jersey.	Wood frame and plywood panel and sectional construction. (The Willis-Way method of prefabrication has been licensed to various manufacturing companies.)
STANDARD PRE-FABRICATING CO., 1020 Seaboard Building, Seattle, Washington.	Interchangeable wood panel construction. Exterior and interior plywood glued to frames.	WILLIS-WAY CONSTRUCTION CO., 9 South Clinton Street, Chicago, Illinois.	Precast reinforced wall and floor units. Subsidiary manufacturer of Pfeifer Building Units Corporation.
STANSBURY MANOR CORPORATION, Middle River, Maryland.	Licensee for John B. Pierce Foundation House.	WISCONSIN UNITS COMPANY, 6639 W. National Avenue, West Allis, Wisconsin.	Affiliated with First Defense Corporation.
STEEL WELD HOMES, INC., Los Angeles, California.	Welded steel framework for complete house assembly.	Howard S. WRIGHT & Co., Seattle, Washington.	

A PLEA FOR THE TEACHING OF ARCHITECTURAL APPRECIATION IN SCHOOLS

This plea for the teaching of the appreciation of architecture in schools was one of the documents prepared in connection with the recent course of lectures organised by the Berkshire Education Authority in collaboration with the R.I.B.A. The author is the headmaster of a Berkshire secondary school.

Education is concerned with the training of character; with the attempt to cultivate the art and the habit of right thinking; with showing that no man liveth unto himself, but must share life to the full with his fellows; with the endeavour to make of the pupil a good citizen—ideally a citizen of the world. It is concerned therefore with preparing the pupil for life—the whole of life, not merely the making of a living. He should understand, as far as possible, the background against which his life is to be lived; he must be enabled to appreciate its beauties, and the achievements of those who have produced them; he must be led, too, to detect ugliness and selfishness and so there must be sown within him the seeds of sound judgment and informed criticism; he should be taught impatience with things unnecessarily drab or sordid, and should be infected with a desire to remove or destroy them.

Such lofty ideals may not often be capable of full attainment in any school, and when the early age at which the majority of children leave school is considered, then their realisation seems discouragingly remote. Nevertheless, they should be borne constantly in mind; everything calculated to tarnish them must be, as far as possible, rejected; the conditions of school life—physical, mental and spiritual—must be so framed that the pupils continue, consciously or unconsciously, aware of them.

If this definition of education and this description of its major aims be accepted, then a criterion has been established by which can be judged the fitness of any subject for inclusion within the school curriculum. Unless the subject leads to contact with the real things of life, with living things and with human interests, it can have no claim to inclusion.

In many subjects this principle is well established. English Literature points to a real life outside the classroom, a life filled with adventure and a wealth of companionship. The child can be stirred by the beauty of the spoken word, be brought to feel that good literature is the written expression of man's feelings and emotions, his loves and his hates, his aspirations and his disappointments. Children obviously love music, though they cannot perhaps explain what they feel or why they love it. History can be presented as the fascinating and inspiring story of man's struggle against oppression and of his social progress, though we have seen that both the story and the resulting emotions may be twisted for mean and sordid purposes, to selfish tyranny and aggrandisement. Geography is the no less absorbing story of man's struggle and advance told against the background of his physical surroundings. The study of the classics has been governed through many centuries, by the desire to give pupils not only a feeling for the beauties of the Latin and Greek languages, but also to bring them into contact with the life portrayed by great writers in these languages. The teaching of Science has established itself because of its obvious relationship with things practical and its value vocationally; because the application of scientific discovery affects our lives, individually and nationally, at so many points; because there is romance in the story of scientific adventure and many great personalities to be met in the unfolding of that story. In each of the subjects named, therefore, there is a central theme or thesis, a point of view from which the teaching of the subject can be given.

In the teaching of Art we seem to be less certain as to both aim and practice in schools. That this subject, in all its many branches,

has deep and direct contacts with life and with human interests, is self-evident. It has, therefore, every claim to inclusion in the curriculum. Yet, just because it is so varied in its appeal and in its modes of expression, and because, also, it is so intensely personal and individualistic, there is for teachers difficulty in finding an integrating principle, so that the work in schools often lacks direction and drive. Again, because art is so personal, to teach it is difficult and exhausting, and the teacher, himself an artist, will be discouraged by failure to make progress.

We are not, as a people, lacking in the power of artistic appreciation—that is everywhere disproved by our love of flowers and gardens. It is probable that most of us have artistic competence in one direction or another, even if we have no spark of genius. Young children love to draw or model and know quite well what they are trying to express. Teachers of young children have been skilful, too, in providing a great variety of outlet for their pupils' talents, so that they are keenly interested and successful, up to the age of 10 or 11. Their early promise seems so often, however, not to develop. Education in the Kindergarten and in most forms of the Junior School, is one and indivisible. Subjects as such have not yet appeared, or have been approached from the standpoint of the child's own experience.

With the progress of the pupil comes the division of the Time-Table into subject-hours and, all too frequently, of the mind into a series of pigeon-holes for the storage of facts. Education becomes, in fact, compartmental, one of the compartments being devoted to Art. As we have seen there have been established for many subjects points of view which give precision and drive to the teaching, but the Art teacher is not in quite so happy a position. Moreover, he has to meet two major difficulties not encouraged by his colleagues: (1) the growing divergence in taste and ability among the many members of his classes and the resulting difficulty in interesting all his pupils to the point of concentration and development, and (2) the fact that to the great majority of his pupils Art has no interest as providing a vocation or a hobby. For these reasons, and because of the demands of other teachers and subjects upon the Time-Table, Art is dropped. Hence the loss of vitality and progress suffered by the subject after pupils have passed beyond the Primary School.

Such a state of things is obviously undesirable. The remedy would be the provision of an integrating influence, giving direction and cohesion at this stage to the various branches of Art. Such an influence could be provided by the inclusion of Architectural Appreciation in the curriculum.

Not that Architecture has no claim to inclusion for its own sake, for buildings form a large part of the setting in which we live. The houses we occupy, the churches in which we worship, the schools in which we pass so much of our time when young, the cinemas, halls and theatres in which we seek entertainment, the factories and offices in which we work, the setting and the lay-out of the town or village in which those buildings are found, the decorations and furniture found in them, are all of extreme importance to us and influence our lives far more than we realise. For its own sake, therefore, architectural appreciation, by which is meant the study of the structure and the functions of buildings, the materials of which they are made, their decoration and adornment, within and without, the judgment of their suitability or otherwise for the function they are meant to perform, should be studied. This does not mean that Architecture should provide the whole content of Art education in schools, or even the major part of it, but that it should be included. Indeed, it cannot be reasonably left out.

But architectural appreciation can serve equally well to knit together some of the many phases of Art teaching, for in that every

Artist seeks, each in his own medium, the perfect and external expression of truth and harmony, Art is one. Creative genius in the great periods of architecture was not confined to the design and structure of buildings alone, nor did the architect refuse the collaboration of other artists, urged and inspired by the same stimulus. Fabrics, fabric design, glass, pottery and all internal and external ornament matched in beauty and in purpose the design of the shell they were meant to fit, so, too, can the teaching of art be informed by the same spirit. Fabric design, woodcrafts, modelling, sculpture, composition in colour—all can be related, and the varying tastes and abilities of the pupils be correspondingly directed and encouraged. This needs teachers of ability, rightly trained, but it should not be beyond the capacity of Schools of Art, Universities and Training Colleges to supply them. The result could easily be a revival of interest and a renewed vitality in the whole subject. There would gradually be created a widespread sympathy with and understanding of the aims of the architect, which must result in freeing and encouraging him. Further, it would increase enormously the body of informed opinion on matters architectural so that a repetition of the attempt to destroy the beauties of our countryside by the flood of bad building and worse design which followed the last war could be prevented. Such an atmosphere, such an approach to Art and to Education, must of necessity bring master and pupil into contact with one at least of the major problems of life outside the classroom, and so help to avoid the charge that Education is concerned only with books and not with men.

But the teaching of architectural appreciation is not solely a function of the teaching of art. It can be the means of breaking down the compartmentalism of education to which reference has already been made. History, whether considered as the account of man's social progress or as the chronicle of great events, cannot avoid reference to architecture as one means of expressing the spirit of an age, and the references can be expanded by collaboration between the teachers of history and of art. Consideration of the human geography of an area cannot be complete without a description of the buildings in which its inhabitants live and work. The study of settlement in these islands, particularly, must have

reference, for example, to the use of building materials found locally in different districts, and to the variations in design and structure which result. In a large way, too, the study of settlement patterns in English towns and villages can be related to the study of architecture and town planning. Here again points made by the teacher of geography can be elaborated and emphasised by the teacher of art.

In many schools, especially with forms not concerned with examinations, there has been introduced the idea of a complete survey of a parish, or similar area, in all its aspects. This is Regional Survey. It is clear that no such project could be considered complete unless an architectural survey as such were an integral part of the scheme. Here there must be active collaboration among many members of the school staff. In this way, too, the subject will be studied out of doors, where buildings can be considered not only individually but also in groups, as they should be.

Links with Mathematics, especially applied Geometry, with Science and with Needlecraft suggest themselves.

As with definite subjects of the curriculum so with leisure time activities. Members of art clubs, camera clubs and hobbies clubs, for example, can be encouraged to devote part of their time to the study of the architecture of their own neighbourhood. The hobbies club could make a relief model of a given area, as it is and as it might be. All these interests would cultivate architectural appreciation and the development of balanced and informed criticism, in addition to giving much healthy exercise.

Enough has been written to show that architecture deserves a place in education, not only for its own sake, but also because it can give direction and unity to the teaching of art as a whole, and provide a means of linking up subjects otherwise widely separated in the mind of the pupil. Nor should the study of the subject be devoted to the production of budding architects, but should be pursued as part of a liberal education. If it is done in this way it will, without doubt, contribute to the aims which all true education should seek—it will lead the pupil from the classroom to life, and give him a precious possession which he can cherish and employ throughout life.

WILLIAM F. MORRIS.

Correspondence

THE TRANSFER OF LABOUR

National Federation of Building Trades Operatives

19.11.42

To the Editor, JOURNAL R.I.B.A.

DEAR SIR,—With reference to the protest raised by the Federation of Greater London Master Builders at its recent meetings against the action of the Minister of Labour in transferring men, while the protest may arise from a natural vexation at interference with normal business activities, I do not think there is any reasonable justification for the complaints.

The Minister is presumably concerned with the vital issue of war strategy as decided by the War Cabinet and, in full agreement with his colleagues in the Cabinet, is compelled to act in accordance with the plans laid down for the vigorous prosecution of the war.

The Minister correctly consulted with representative parties before giving effect to the admittedly unusual experiment of putting craftsmen on to labourers' work, and those most concerned are fully alive to the necessity of the step and concurred in it in the interests of the country's war effort.

In view of all the circumstances I feel that the F.G.L.M.B. makes its protest under the impetus of a misconceived desire to preserve sectional interests and cannot therefore expect public endorsement of its views. Vague statements are made of men doing unnecessary work and of thousands of labourers being unemployed in London. Investigation would probably prove

that these allegations are nothing more than a picturesque expression of a dissatisfaction and should not be taken seriously.

I am, etc.,

R. COPPOCK, [Hon. A.]
General Secretary.

ARCHITECTURAL GRAPHIC RECORDS

35 Beaumont Street,
Oxford

25.11.42

To the Editor, JOURNAL R.I.B.A.

DEAR SIR,—Many architects have by them a number of sketch books which may contain sketches and measurements of old buildings of inestimable value as records.

I am making a catalogue of my own sketch books and will send a complete list of my records to the National Buildings Record at All Souls College, so that they will know the name of the building with its town and county. Although I shall retain possession of these sketches and drawings during my lifetime, I shall bequeath them to the R.I.B.A.

When an architect who has been interested in architecture dies, all the precious information he has acquired is usually destroyed with the rest of his old drawings. At this time when the N.B.R. is making strenuous efforts to record drawings, photographs, etc., I do urge every architect who reads this to take similar action.

Yours faithfully,
THOMAS RAYSON [F.]

Obituary

ERNEST CHAWNER BEWLAY [F.]

We greatly regret to record the death of Mr. E. C. Bewlay [F.], a senior Birmingham architect, who died on 18 November in his seventy-first year.

Mr. Bewlay had taken a prominent part in R.I.B.A. affairs, having served on the Council continuously from 1927 to 1939. He was a Vice-President from 1931 to 1933, Chairman of the Allied Societies' Conference, 1932-33, of the Art Standing Committee, 1921-31, and of the Refugees Committee, 1939. In 1927-28 he was President of the Birmingham Architectural Association.

We are indebted to Mr. Bewlay's partner, Mr. Frank Wager [F.] for the following details of his career.

Mr. Bewlay was born in Birmingham in 1872, son of the late Alderman Hubert Bewlay. He served his articles with his uncle, the late J. A. Cossins, architect, and commenced practice for himself in 1894. He became a Licentiate R.I.B.A. in 1911 and was elected a Fellow in 1914.

He joined the firm of Cossins, Peacock & Bewlay in 1900, and when Mr. Cossins retired in 1908 was thereafter in partnership with Mr. Peacock as Peacock & Bewlay till Mr. Peacock's retirement in 1934. In 1935 he was joined by Mr. F. Wager and Mr. E. B. Norris, both of whom had for many years been associated with the firm.

In Birmingham, Mr. Bewlay was for many years on the Council of the Civic Society and the Advisory Art Committee. He was co-opted by the City Council on to their College of Art Sub-Committee, and was one of the founders and a vice-president of the "Friends of the Gallery" Association.

He had a very extensive personal connection and his principal works included a large number of banks for the old United Counties Bank, and later Barclays Bank, all over the country, including Birmingham, Coventry, Liverpool, Crewe, Stafford, Exeter, Banbury, Shrewsbury, Dudley, Wolverhampton, etc.; churches at Kings Norton and Maney; new gymnasium and other buildings for the University of Birmingham; extensive school buildings for Malvern Girls' College; municipal buildings, Nuneaton; a great deal of work for the Corporation of Birmingham, including large extensions to the Law Courts, and new Coroner's Court (the latter receiving the R.I.B.A. bronze medal); various buildings for gas, education and municipal bank committees. He acted for nearly 40 years as architect to the Corporation for the preservation of Aston Hall and also, since its acquisition, of Blakesley Hall.

For some years he acted as adviser to Whitby Urban District Council in regard to preservation of the old town and had recently been responsible for erection of fishermen's flats there; he also carried out a very large number of important business premises and innumerable private houses. His services were in frequent demand as an arbitrator in building disputes.

Apart from his profession he was widely interested in art generally and all his life devoted most of his leisure time to water-colour painting, his work being thought of sufficient merit to be represented in the permanent collection of the Birmingham Art Gallery. He was an Associate member of the Birmingham Society of Artists, a member of the Art Circle and a hon. member of the Birmingham Water-Colour Society; and was a fairly frequent exhibitor in Birmingham and in London.

Mr. W. T. Benslyn writes:

It is quite impossible for any one person to pay adequate tribute to such a man as Ernest Bewlay so richly endowed by nature with outstanding gifts and with such cultivated facility in their use. My own earliest recollection of him carries me back to the days in which as articulated pupils we attended the Birmingham School of Architecture, then only an evening course. To supplement the more formal instruction given there, the B.A.A. ran a number of classes for its members, including one for sketching. These were held in an upper room of the Norwich Union Buildings, where, with the aid of lantern slides, we did a kind of sublimated outdoor sketching. One evening in 1906 Ernest Bewlay was the visitor. I have even now a most vivid

mental picture of this typically open-air man, quite unlike the conventional picture of an artist, but nevertheless a very brilliant one; during the meeting he came to each of us in turn and with a soft pencil working over our conventional architectural drawings raised them by his skilful patterning of light and shade to a much higher artistic plane.

He also showed us examples of his own work, including some water-colours. I remember particularly one of a flower border in his own garden. Years afterwards I realised that it was perhaps most of all in his purely artistic drawings, whether in water-colour, pastel or line, that he found his greatest personal pleasure, not unlike that which a musician experiences in performing on his favourite instrument.

There are many others who are more competent than myself to speak of his great services to our profession, but I must mention the pleasure and service he gave to us in Birmingham by taking over the presidency in 1927 from which time he gave continuously of his best both locally and on the wider stage of Institute activities in London.

His executed buildings provide the best memorial to his notable architectural achievements, but it is not only for his work that he will be remembered, but for the pleasant and just way in which he executed it, respected by clients, his professional brethren and builders alike; he was in great request as an arbitrator and adviser.

In spite of the fullness of his professional life he was a first-class all-round sportsman, being one of the best golfers and billiard players in the Midlands. He was a finished man-of-the-world who could always make, when called upon to do so, a polished and apposite speech. His loss to us is great. How great to his wife, who entered so fully into his manifold activities, we cannot imagine. But he has left a most fragrant memory for us all, and in his paintings and drawings a testimony to his love of flowers and all forms of beauty which was part of his inmost soul.

MR. W. S. PURCHON [F.]

We regret to record the death of Mr. W. S. Purchon, head of the Welsh School of Architecture at the Technical College, Cardiff, since 1920, who collapsed while speaking at a town-planning conference in Cardiff on Wednesday, 9 December, and died in hospital.

The son of William Smith Purchon and Martha Isabella Hunter, he was born in 1879, was educated at the Royal Academy Schools, and after serving his articles and working from 1899-1907 in the Admiralty Works Department, became lecturer in charge of the department of architecture at Sheffield University, a post which he held until 1920. He had been a member of the R.I.B.A. Council from 1934-37 and of the Board of Architectural Education from 1908-42. From 1935-37 he was president of the South Wales Institute of Architects. He married Eleanor Maud Strong and had a son and two daughters.

REX MARTIENSSEN AND ALBERT KAHN

News has reached us of the deaths of Mr. Rex Martienssen, of Johannesburg, and Mr. Albert Kahn.

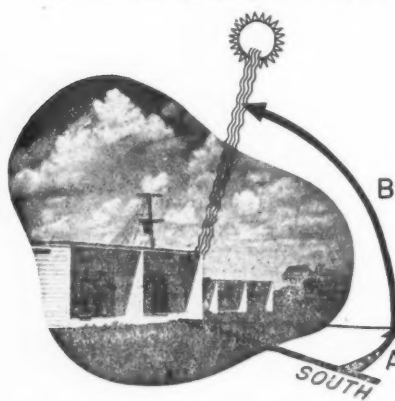
Rex Martienssen was one of the most brilliant men of his generation in the profession; scholar and teacher, journalist, propagandist and practising architect. He had a striking influence in advancing the ideas of South African architects in sympathy with modernism, particularly that phase of it led by le Corbusier, and through his lively and scholarly editorship of the *South African Architectural Record* commanded widespread attention it might be to a fresh view of Greek architecture in one issue or to the relationship between abstract painting and architecture in the next. We hope to include a full memoir in a later JOURNAL.

Mr. Albert Kahn could fairly be described as the greatest architect of industrial buildings this industrial world has known. His place in the profession in the U.S.A. was recognised earlier this year when the A.I.A. awarded him a special medal and citation. The Council of the R.I.B.A. recently invited Mr. Kahn to accept nomination as an Honorary Corresponding Member.

We regret to record the death, on 22 July, of Mrs. DIRCKS, widow of the late Rudolf Dircks, Librarian-Editor.

Book Notes

Space for Teaching: An Approach to the Design of Elementary Schools for Texas. Bulletin of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas. 4th series, vol. 12. No. 9. (August 1. 1941.) By W. W. Caudill.



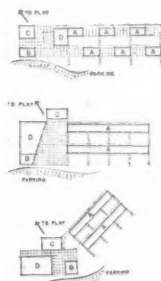
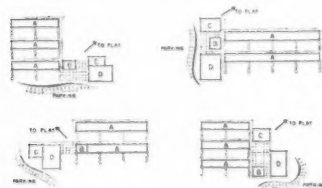
This publication, two copies of which have been given to the R.I.B.A. by the publishers, despite its specialised reference to Texas, is of immediate and first-class value to all school architects and those studying any aspect of school organisation, design and location. The Bulletin presents a considerable body of exact

technical study in a vivid and popular form, combining descriptive text and statistics with well-drawn plans, diagrams and photographs. The main headings are: Educational Trends, The Community, Activity Space, Space Elements, and Natural Environment. Essentially the study is an attack on the school architectural problem by way of user needs. The author has consulted all responsible authorities in the State, analysed their

Here are only a few of the infinite numbers of ways of arranging the main elements of space of the elementary school. Although these sketches do not include all of the elements, other elements of space may be easily fitted into unified schemes. Generally plan arrangements depend largely upon school activities, site conditions, and sun and prevailing breezes.

PLAN ARRANGEMENTS

A CLASSROOM UNIT C RECREATION UNIT
B ADMINISTRATION UNIT D ASSEMBLY UNIT



opinions and synthesised them; the result, as an introductory paragraph by the Head of the Texas Department of Architecture says, is an interpretation of the problems of architect and educator in such a way as to enable them to discuss their problems in a common language: as such it is one of the most generally useful school-design studies in existence and a booklet which we should like to see read by every school architect in England.

Industry and Rural Life: A report of the Cambridge Conference of the Town and Country Planning Association. 1942. 8vo. 182 pp. Faber. 8s. 6d.

In 1941 the Town and Country Planning Association held a conference at Oxford in which the main theme centred on those aspects of national planning presented by the Barlow Report. The Barlow Report, and, therefore, to some extent the 1941 conference, left a large territory—the Rural Land of Britain—unconsidered in detail; this omission has now been largely made good by the T. and C.P.A. at their Cambridge conference, held early this year, and, of course, by the State itself, with Lord Justice Scott's Report.

The Cambridge conference, which is admirably presented in this book, edited by Mr. Bryant Newbold, was an attempt to elucidate the problems of rural planning by general discussion centred round the T. and C.P.A.'s memorandum to the Scott Committee which had

previously been circulated. The conference was conceived in a lively and frankly polemical form as can be seen by the planned opposition of points of view. Lord Brocket and Mr. C. S. Orwin on land ownership, Mr. Osborn and Mr. Sharp on town design, Sir David Hall and Mr. Easterbrook on agricultural policy; the central purpose was achieved of providing a forum for constructive discussion; and this is well brought out by careful editorial work; most speeches have been abbreviated, their general character and all the chief points made by the principal speakers and by most of those who joined in the discussion are retained.

The subjects dealt with are agriculture and rural planning; the requirements of decentralised industry; social life in villages and small towns; architecture and amenities; rural land ownership and planning; design and development of new towns. In an appendix is the T. and C.P.A. Memorandum to the Scott Committee and a reprint of their "National Planning Basis."

Accessions to the Library

1942-43—I

Owing to the urgent need to economise space this list now includes entries relating only to new publications, exception being made in the case of old publications having particular reference to current demands, e.g. of those on planning and topography.

Accessions of drawings will be recorded only in notes.

Larger gifts will be recorded by a single cumulative entry.

Books presented by the publishers for review marked

Books purchased marked

*Books of which there is at least one copy in the Loan Library.

R.
P.

ARCHITECTURE

YEAR-BOOKS:—

NOTTINGHAM, DERRY AND LINCOLN ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY
CAPE PROVINCIAL INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

THEORY

WILLIAMS-ELLIS (C[LOUGH] & A[MABEL]) 72.01
The Pleasures of architecture.

Reprint. (Life & letters series, No. 14.)

8". 259 pp. (incl. front flyleaf) + (16) pls. (paged consec.).
Lond.: Cape. 1924 (1930). 6s. P.

Loan Library only.

HISTORY

BADMIN (S. R.) 72.03 : 711.435/437
Village and town. (Puffin picture books, No. 16.)

ob. 7½" x 8½". 32 pp. incl. covers. Harmondsworth & N.Y.:
Penguin Books. [? 1942.] R. (2).

Dupl. Ref.

RICHARDS (J. M.) 72.036.6
An Introduction to modern architecture. (Pelican Books, A. 61.)
Reprint. Harmondsworth: Penguin Bks. 1940 (1941). 9d. P.

VOCATION AND PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE

SUMMERSON (JOHN) 72.07 + 72.036.6
Bread & butter and architecture. (From *Horizon*, 1000, Oct.)
extract. 8½". 1942.
72.033.121

MANCHESTER, SALFORD AND DISTRICT BUILDING TRADE
EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION

*The M—A— Schedule of charges for building work . . . 1942.
pam. 8½". Manch. 1942. R. (3).

Inserted: Explanatory leaflet to assist in making out accounts, leaflet,
8", [1942].

72.083.121

MINISTRY OF WORKS AND PLANNING: CENTRAL COUNCIL FOR
WORKS AND BUILDINGS

Standard schedule of prices. [By M. OF W. & BUILDINGS, &c.]
Supplement. (July.)

pam. 9½". Lond.: H.M.S.O. 1942. 3d. Presented by the Ministry.
MINISTRY OF HEALTH 72.089 file
War damage. Emergency repairs and supplies of materials.
(Circular 2700.)

dupl. typescript. 7". 1942. R.

Enclosing Ministry of Works and Planning, List of . . . assistant
directors &c.

MINISTRY OF WORKS AND PLANNING 72.089 file
List of . . . Assistant Directors of Emergency Works and Emergency
Works Officers [and emergency stockholders]. (Sept.)

leaflet. 14½". 1942.

Enclosed with Ministry of Health, War damage. Emergency
repairs and supplies &c.

INCORPORATED SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS AND LANDED PROPERTY
AGENTS
List of members. 8½". Lond. 1942. R.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH
Summary report . . . for . . . Apl., 1941 to . . . Mar., 1942.
1942. 6d. R.

BUILDING TYPES (CIVIL)

725.4 : 696.93
BRITISH ELECTRICAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION & E[LECTRIC]
L[AMP] M[ANUFACTURERS'] A[SSOCIATION]: LIGHTING SERVICE
BUREAU

*Modern factory lighting. &c.
Reprint (revised). (Jan.) 8½". Lond. 1942. Presented.
To Loan Library.
725.511 (42.13 RP)
+ 725.518 (42.13 RP)

ROYAL MASONIC HOSPITAL, Ravenscourt Park
R—M—H—. A description and some views (including views of
the Nurses' Home).
pam. ob. 6½"×8". Ravenscourt Pk. [1938 or after.]
Presented by Mr. B. A. P. Winton Lewis [A.].
(RELIGIOUS)

HUGHES (L.) 726.54 (42.67 SW)
The Church of St. Mary, Saffron Walden. (Notes on famous
churches and abbeys, series, No. 35.)
pam. 6½". Lond.: S.P.C.K. [1935 or later.] Presented.
CATHOLIC TRUTH SOCIETY 726.6 (42.1) : 282 W
A Popular guide to Westminster Cathedral. ([Pamphlets], H. 190.)
pam. 7½". Lond. 1939. 2d.
726.6 (42 Gu)

GUILDFORD: [NEW CATHEDRAL AND CHURCHES FUND]
The Cathedral church of the Holy Spirit. A leaflet &c.
G—C—. [Photogs., &c.]
2 leaflets. 8½", 8½". 1938. 1d.
—Both presented by Mr. B. A. P. Winton Lewis [A.].
(EDUCATIONAL)

McCOLVIN (L. R.) 027.52 (42) + 727.8 (42)
The Public library system of Great Britain. A report . . . with
proposals for post-war reorganization. (Library Association.) [Build-
ings, pp. 81-2, 27, 217, &c.]
9½". ix + 218 pp. Lond. 1942. 5s. P.
(DOMESTIC)

BURBANK (N. L.) 728 : 693
House construction details.
2nd ed. replica typescript, printed t.p. 10"×8½". vi+313 pp.
New York: Simmons-Boardman. 1939 (1942). (\$3.) R.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS 728 : 940.7
The Post-war home. A series of lectures on its interior and equip-
ment [by Howard Robertson and others] &c.
9½". 120 pp. Lond.: Studio. [1942.] 2s. 6d. R.

RICHARDS (J. M.) 728.03 (42)
*A Miniature history of the English house.
*Reprint. (Dec.) Lond.: Archl. Press. 1938. 3s. 6d. P.
To Loan Library.

Original ed., 1938, in Reference and Loan Libraries.
MINISTRY OF HEALTH 728.1 + 728.1 : 69.059.2
*Housing manual on the design, construction and repair of dwellings.
*Reprint. 9½"×7½". Lond.: H.M.S.O. 1927 (1934). 9d. P.
To Loan Library.

1927 ed. in Reference and Loan Libraries; Reprint (1933) in
Ref. Library. 728.1 (42.48 Bo) : 711.417

[BOURNVILLE VILLAGE TRUST: PUBLICATION DEPT.]
*Sixty years of planning. The Bournville experiment.
10"×7½". 48 pp. [Bournville. 1942 or earlier.]
Presented by the Trust, and by Mr. Benjamin Walker [F.].
(No. 6) 693.061 box
(No. 7) 728.1 (73) box

UNITED STATES HOUSING AUTHORITY 728.1 (73) (06) (05)
728.1 (73) + 728 : 693
Public housing, journal. Vol. 3, Nos. 6 (Apl.), 7 (May). P—h—
goes to war. 16". N.Y. 1942.

Presented by The U.S. National Housing Agency.
No. 6 already in Library.
See also CONSTRUCTION; PREFABRICATION

INTERIORS

FORD (JAMES and KATHERINE M.) 729.098.036.6
Design of modern interiors.
10½". 130 pp. New York: Archl. Bk. Pubg. Co. 1942. (\$5-)
Presented through the American Institute of Architects.

ALLIED ARTS; ARCHIVES

STUDIO
Decorative art. 1942. [1942.] 9s. 6d., 12s. 6d. R.
MSS. 7 : 92 R+304
RUSKIN (JOHN)
[Letter, from Brantwood, Coniston, Lancs., relating to St. George's
Guild; addressed, according to a pencil note, to Miss G. M. Yeld,
of Hampstead.]

MS. 7". [about 1887, pencil note.]
Presented by Mr. H. B. Creswell [F.].

BRITISH RECORDS ASSOCIATION
Report of council &c. (10th) for . . . 19[41-]42. 1942. R.

BUILDING

BRITISH STANDARDS INSTITUTION
Handbook of British standards. July 1942, with Oct. suppl.
1942. 1s. 6d. R.
McKAY (W. B.) 69 (084)
*Building construction.

Vol. i. Reprint, replica. ob. 8½"×11½". Lond., &c. :
Longmans. 1938 (1941). 7s. P. To Loan Library.
69 : 940.6 binder
+ 691 : 940.6

MINISTRY OF HEALTH
Economy in building construction. (Circular 2708.)
leaflet. dupl. typescript. 1942. R.
Enclosing MINISTRY OF WORKS AND PLANNING: COMMITTEE ON
BUILDING MATERIALS STANDARDISATION. Economy &c., E.M.1
Amdt. 2, 2 n., 3 Amdt. 1, 4, 5, and 7. 69 : 940.6 binder
+ 691 : 940.6

MINISTRY OF WORKS AND PLANNING: COMMITTEE ON BUILDING
MATERIALS STANDARDISATION 691.74 : 940.6
Economy in the use of lead sheet and pipe &c. (E.M.1 (Amendment
No. 2). B.P. (0) (42) 29.)
(E.M.2 (note). 691.168 : 940.6

E. in the use of rubber. (E.M.3 (Amdt. No. 1). B.P. (0) (42) 44.)
691.713 : 940.6
E. memorandum—cast iron. (E.M.4.) 691.585 : 940.6

E. m.—putty. (E.M.5.) 691.75 : 940.6
E. m. Zinc roofing. (E.M.7.)
6 leaflets, dupl. typescript. var. sizes. 1942. R.
Enclosed in M. OF HEALTH, E. in building construction, Circ. 2708.

STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS

BRITISH STANDARDS INSTITUTION 69 (083.74) box
War emergency B.s.s. : 69.021.16 : 691.165
B.s. 1067. Coal tar pitch felt damp-proof courses for temporary
war-time building. 1942. 1s. R.

691.061 box
69.025.3

U.S.: DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—FOREST SERVICE: F—
PRODUCTS LABORATORY, Madison
Floor panels with stressed plywood coverings. By G. W. Trayer.
replica. pam. 10½". Madison. 1934.
Presented by the U.S. National Housing Agency.

BUILDING PRACTICE AND INDUSTRY

MANCHESTER, SALFORD AND DISTRICT BUILDING TRADES EM-
PLOYERS' ASSOCIATION 06 : 69.0.8
Year book. 1942-43. Manchester. [1942.] R.

MINISTRY OF WORKS AND PLANNING 69.08 : 331.2] 940.6
Payment by results. Essential Work (Building and Civil Engineer-
ing) Order. 1941.
First supplement to Memorandum . . . additional trade
operations for which bonus rates have been fixed. (31 July.)
pam. 9½". Lond.: H.M.S.O. 1942. 2d. R.

Addendums Nos. 11-13 to Memorandum . . . and first Suppl. leaflets, dupl. typescript 13", printed 6" x 9 1/4", 9 1/4". 1942. P. Notes for guidance on the application &c. (P.R. Notes No. 3.) leaflet. 9 1/4". 1942. R.

Attached to preceding.

711.7 : 625.74

Addendum No. 14. Tarmacadam. Schedule No. 10 (revised).—Building and civil engineering industries. Essential Work (B— & C— E—) Order, 1941. (Oct. 22.)

leaflet. 7 1/4". Lond. 1942.

MATERIALS

D.S.I.R. : [BUILDING RESEARCH STATION] Inf. file 691 : 697.147

*The Measurement of the thermal conductivity of materials used in building construction, *inside title*. By Ezer Griffiths. ([From Jnl., Instn. of Heating and Ventilating Engineers, x. 1942.]

pam. 9 1/4". [Lond. : I.H.V.E. 1942.] Presented by the Station (3).

691.11 : 634.98 box

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH : FOREST PRODUCTS RESEARCH

Leaflets :

691.1 : 662.71 : 66.041

No. 24. Further notes on the manufacture of charcoal in portable kilns.

9 1/4". Princes Risborough. 1942. R.

691.11 : 674.053

No. 23. Circular saws.

9 1/4". Princes Risborough. 1942. R.

691.11 : 674.81/82

No. 25. Uses for sawdust and shavings.

9 1/4". Princes Risborough. 1942. R.

BRITISH STANDARDS INSTITUTION

69 (083.74)

British standards.—War emergency B— s— :

691.598 : 940.6

1057. Substitute paints. Exterior finishing.

1942. 28. R.

CONSTRUCTION : INCLUDING PREFABRICATION

N.B. The class-number for Prefabrication is now 693.061, not 691.061.

693.061 box

693.061 + 728.694.1

U.S. : DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—FOREST SERVICE : F— PRODUCTS LABORATORY, Madison

F— P— L— prefabrication system a new departure in all-wood housing. By G. W. Trayer.

replica. pam. 10 1/4". Madison. 1935.

ARCHITECTURAL FORUM journal

693.061 box

Prefabrication gets its chance. [Systems briefly described; Government policy outlined.] (Reprint. from Feb. No covers.)

pam. 12". New York. 1942.

PREFABRICATION

693.061 box

— : partial list of Government publications.

typescript. 10 1/4". [1942.]

693.061 box

693.061 : 728

U.S. : DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—FOREST SERVICE : F— PRODUCTS LABORATORY, Madison

Progress report on prefabricated house system under development by the F— P— L— &c. By R. F. Luxford.

replica. pam. 10 1/4". Madison. 1937.

693.061 : 728

[U.S.] : CENTRAL HOUSING COMMITTEE ON RESEARCH, DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION : SUB-COMMITTEE ON PREFABRICATION

Manufacturers of prefabricated houses and systems of prefabrication.

dupl. typescript. 10 1/4". 1942. R.

U.S. : FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

693.061 box

728 : 693

Technical bulletins :

1. Recent developments in dwelling construction.

Revised ed. pam. 9 1/4". Washington. 1937.

Later ed., 1940, in Library.

693.061 box

728 : 693

The Fort Wayne housing plan : a low-cost fifty-house program begun in 1938 . . . to reduce social welfare costs. (Form No. 2422.)

pam. 8". Washington. [c. 1941.]

PREFABRICATION [TRADE PUBLICATIONS]

693.061 box

728 : 694.1 (085) ; 693.061 : 608.375 ; 728 : 694.636 (085) ;

728 : 693.54 (085)

Publications of the following :—

AMERICAN HOUSES, Inc. Including ARCHITECTURAL FORUM reprint.

Mar. 1942 ; PENCIL POINTS, n.d., reprint.

CELOTEX Corp. Including A— F—, reprint, Nov. 1941.

GUNNISON HOMES.

HOUSTON READY-CUT HOUSE Co.

NATIONAL HOMES Corp. [Including specifications.]

PAGE & HILL Co.

PEASE WOODWORK Co. (Peaseway Houses).

PIERCE (J. B.) FOUNDATION. Including ARCHITECTURAL FORUM, reprint, May 1940.

PLYWOOD STRUCTURES Co.

UNITED STATES STEEL (U.S.S.).

—All presented by the U.S. National Housing Agency.

QUATUOR CORONATI LODGE

Ars quatuor coronatorum. liii.

1942. R.

FABER (OSCAR)

693.55

Simple examples of reinforced concrete design.

2nd ed., reprint. 8 1/4". Oxford & Lond. : O.U.P. 1929 (1937).

5s. P. For Loan Library.

ADAMS (HADDON C.)

693.55

*The Elements of reinforced concrete design.

Reprint. 9 1/4". Lond. : Concrete Pubns. 1933 (1942).

6s. P. For Loan Library.

694.1 : 940.6

MINISTRY OF WORKS AND PLANNING : DIRECTORATE OF CONSTRUCTIONAL DESIGN

Timber economy. [? Bulletin] No. 3 (fitments).

Repr., printed covers. 13". Lond. : H.M.S.O. 1942. 1s. R.

693.061 box

694.636 : 69.022

U.S. : DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—FOREST SERVICE : F— PRODUCTS LABORATORY, Madison

Plywood as a structural covering for frame walls and wall units.

By G. W. Trayer. replica. pam. 10 1/4". Madison. 1934.

Fabricated wall panels with plywood coverings. By R. F. Luxford.

replica. pam. 10 1/4". Madison. 1936.

—Presented by the U.S. National Housing Agency.

SANITARY SCIENCE AND EQUIPMENT, PROOFING

BRITISH STANDARDS INSTITUTION

69 (083.74)

British standards :

696/699 : 72.012

1043. (B— s— code of practice . . .) The provision of engineering and utility services in buildings.

1942. 28. R.

696.1 : 940.7

dupl. on 71 : 3 arch files

NATIONAL REGISTRATION OF PLUMBERS : LONDON COUNCIL, or L— C— FOR THE N— R— OF P—

The Future of plumbing. 8 1/4". Lond. 1942. R. (2).

Inf. file 696.92

MINISTRY OF WORKS AND PLANNING : DIRECTORATE OF POST-WAR BUILDING—LIGHTING COMMITTEE

Evidence of Percy V. Burnett. &c. [Natural light.]

typescript 13" + folding pls., Repr. 1942. R.

BRITISH STANDARDS INSTITUTION

69 (083.74)

British standards.—War emergency B— s— :

698.1 : 940.6

1056. Painting of buildings in war-time.

1942. 28. R.

PLANNING, RECONSTRUCTION (physical and sociological)

71 : 3 A.P.R.R. file

ASSOCIATION FOR PLANNING AND REGIONAL RECONSTRUCTION

Broadsheets :

No. 1. [Printed.] The delimitation of regions for planning purposes.

leaflet. 10 1/4". Lond. 1942. R.

Replacing the original No. 1, General information, withdrawn since publication.

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF PLANNING OFFICIALS

National conference on planning. 1942. 1942. (\$2.50.)

Presented through the A.P.R.R.

Dupl. Ref.

SHARP (THOMAS)

Town planning. (Pelican Books, A. 66.)

Revised ed. Harmondsworth : Penguin Bks. 1942. 9d. P.

1st ed. 1940 in library.

711.4

711.4 (73 NY)
**NEW YORK city: MAYOR'S COMMITTEE ON CITY PLANNING AND
 WORK PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION**
 City-wide studies.

Pt. i. Basic factors in the planning of the city of N—Y— (. . .
 1934-1938, cover title).

Pt. ii. The planning of public services for the city &c. [same]
 Pt. iii. Programming public improvements in the city &c. [same]

3 vols. replica. 10 3/4". New York. 1940.
 Presented by the American Institute of Architects.

ADSHHEAD (S. D.) and COOK (H. T.) 711.4-162 (42.27 \$)
 *The Replanning of Southampton. Report . . . to the . . .

County Borough of Southampton. With a section of . . . monuments
 of historical and architectural value by O. G. S. Crawford.

12" x 9 1/2". 68 pp. + (2) folding maps + (i) folding pl.
 Southampton. 1942.

Presented by Prof. Adshead, and the County Borough Council (2).
 711.4-163 () file

ROYAL ACADEMY: PLANNING COMMITTEE 711.4-163 (42.1)
 A New and nobler city. The interim report &c. [Plan of London.]

pages. 11 1/4" x 8 3/4". [1942.] R.
 TRIPP (H. ALKER) 711.7: 656] 711.4

Town planning and road traffic.
 8 1/2". 118 pp. 118 pp. + folding pl. Lond.:
 E. Arnold. 1942. 10s. R.

CAMBRIDGE PRESERVATION SOCIETY
 Annual report—year ended 30 June 1942. [1942.] R.

CARDIFF CIVIC SOCIETY
 Annual report: 8th, 1940-41. [1942.] R.

OTHER WORKS AND LOAN LIBRARY ADDITIONS
 Presented by:—

Dr. E. A. Gutkind (8); Mr. B. A. P. Winton Lewis [A.] (1, to Loan);
 British Records Association (various reports); publishers (1); Miss A.

Farewell Jones [A.] (1, to Loan Library).

Review of Periodicals

1942-43—I, concluded

A.R.P., WAR DAMAGE

ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL, 1942 Sept. 24, pp. 194, 207-8;
 BUILDER, Sept. 25, pp. 264-6:

Tunnel shelters beneath tube station: notes and views, and (Br.)
 isometric diagram.

ENGINEERING NEWS-RECORD (N.Y.), 1942 July 30, pp. 53-61:
 Protective concealment for industry; by V. T. Boughton. Illustrated.

ARCHITECTURAL FORUM (N.Y.), 1942 Aug., pp. 49-59:
 Industrial plant protection. Camouflage: article, including making

of models and photographic surveys, types of shadows, and false roofs;
 anti-sabotage—guard walls and towers, and alarms; obscuration by
 smoke; internal organisation.

ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL, 1942 Sept. 3, pp. 157-8:
 War Damage (the Amendment Act, 1942): short article by T. J.

Sophian.
 BUILDER, 1942 Sept. 11, pp. 227, and subsequent issue:

War Damage (Amendment) Act, 1942: article by W. T. Creswell
 [Hon. A.].

ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW, 1942 Sept., pp. 67-72; Oct., pp. 85-6:
 Bomb damage, continued: Bath, Dover, Swansea, Yarmouth,

Nottingham. (Oct.) York.

ENGINEERING

STRUCTURAL ENGINEER, 1942 Oct., pp. 188-218:
 The place of the engineer in post-war planning and reconstruction,
 by Harry Jackson.

BUILDER, 1942 Oct. 23, pp. 346, 355:
 Civil engineering and the building industry: second I.C.E. discussion,

with speeches by Sir William Beveridge, Dr. J. H. Clapham, G. D. H.
 Cole, and others.

RIVISTA TECNICA DELLA SVIZZERA ITALIANA (Lugano), 1942 July,
 pp. 101-4:

Scheme for canal connecting Switzerland with the Adriatic, and docks
 on the Lago Maggiore near Locarno. (Continued from previous
 issue, not received.)

PLANNING, RECONSTRUCTION (Physical and Sociological)

BUILDER, 1942 Aug. 28, pp. 179-83;
 JOURNAL R.I.B.A., Aug., pp. 165-71:

R.I.B.A. Reconstruction Committee's First general statement of
 conclusions. (Separates in library.)

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING

JOURNAL, INSTITUTION OF MUNICIPAL AND COUNTY ENGINEERS,
 1942 Sept. 15, pp. 80-9:

Co-ordination in town and country planning: paper by J. W. Turner,
 engineer and surveyor, and discussion. National plan; local
 administration of it.

JOURNAL, TOWN PLANNING INSTITUTE, 1942 Sept.-Oct., pp. 243-5:
 Training and status of the planner: editorial.

ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS, 1942 Sept. 11, pp. 155-6; Sept. 18,
 pp. 169-70:

ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL, Sept. 10; Oct. 8, pp. 227-8;

ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION, Sept., pp. 177-8;
 Oct.;

BUILDER, Sept. 11, pp. 223-4, 213-4, and other notices:
 Compensation and betterment: final report of the Ministry of Works
 and Buildings' Expert Committee (Uthwatt Committee). Long

extracts or summaries, sometimes also leaders and criticisms.

ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION, 1942 Oct., pp. 199-201:
 "Land in the balance": critical articles on the Uthwatt Report, by

F. C. R. Douglas, M.P., and the Scott Report, by A. R. McDougal, a
 tenant farmer.

BUILDER, 1942 Oct. 23, pp. 352-3:
 Decentralisation: lecture by Prof. P. Abercrombie in Scotland.

OFFICIAL ARCHITECT, 1942 Aug., pp. 368-9, 379:
 Post-war planning for Suffolk: paper by T. B. Oxenbury [L.], county

planning officer.

ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL, 1942 Aug. 20, pp. 115-6, 119-26;
 ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION, Sept., pp. 175-7;

BUILDER, Aug. 21, pp. 157-60: and other references:
 Land utilisation in rural areas: extracts from report of the M.O.W.P.'s

Committee on that subject (Lord Justice Scott's).

COUNTRY LIFE, 1942 Aug. 21, pp. 356-8:
 "Charter for the countryside": commentary and summary of the

report of the Scott Committee on rural areas.

JOURNAL R.I.B.A., 1942 Sept., pp. 185-8; 183-4:
 M.O.W.P. Land Utilisation Committee's report (Scott report) (further

reference): summary of recommendations and suggestions, and Prof.
 Dennison's minority report; also review by W. R. Davidge [F.].

REVISTA DE ARQUITECTURA (Buenos Ayres), 1940 Apl. (recd. 1942),
 pp. 272-7:

Symposium on town planning and housing. First article: problem
 of orientation, by C. Renard and others; with diagrams.

REVISTA DE ARQUITECTURA (Buenos Ayres), 1940 Apl. (recd. 1942),
 pp. 242-9:

"A new criterion" in town planning: article by F. H. Bereterbide,
 with diagrams of site planning within main street blocks.

RECONSTRUCCIÓN (Madrid), 1942 May:
 Toledo: town-planning study. Also designs for new flat blocks there

and elsewhere, under the General Direction of Devastated Regions and
 Reparations.

SCHWEIZERISCHE BAUZEITUNG (Zürich), 1942 Aug. 22:
 Special number marking the conference at Schaffhausen, including

articles on the town-planning scheme for the town and a neighbouring
 bridge.

ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION, 1942 Oct., p. 202:
 "What do the services think" on the rebuilding of bombed cities and

future of housing? Short article by B. S. Townroe.

ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL, 1942 Oct. 8, pp. 233-7:
 London plan. A proposal for street re-planning in London submitted

as a town-planning thesis at the University of London, 1936, by Mr.
 N. Aslan. The plan is illustrated and described in detail, and compared

with the proposals in the Bressey Report, 1938.

JOURNAL, INSTITUTION OF MUNICIPAL AND COUNTY ENGINEERS,
 1942 Sept. 15, pp. 65-79:

The Road in planning and development: paper by E. R. Knight, a
 borough engineer and surveyor, and discussion.

BUILDER, 1942 Sept. 18, pp. 237-8, and subsequent issues:
 Highway grid, by J. E. M. Macgregor [F.], continued: suggested

traffic hub for London, interesting scheme for oval structure with
 coach station, bus station, foyer and offices superimposed. (Sept. 25.)

Application to the dormitory suburb, with residential area and civic
 centre plans served by road and rail. Also (Oct. 2) leader.

ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS, 1942 Sept. 18, pp. 172-3;
 ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION, Oct.;

BUILDER, Sept. 18, p. 243;
 PARTHENON, Oct.:

Bermondsey's riverside: proposals for reconstruction, by A. Croad,
 engineer, and Frank Bennett [A.]. Perspective from over river and
 view of model, exhibited at Cement and Concrete Association.

JOURNAL INDEX AND BINDING

Volume 49 of the 3rd Series of the R.I.B.A. Journal was completed with the publication of the October issue. The Index is being published separately and will be sent free without further request to all who received the Index last year. Those who want the Index and who do not receive copies by the end of November should notify the Editor.

We hope that it will be possible to provide bound volumes of the R.I.B.A. Journals as in previous years. Though the difficulties of getting binding orders fulfilled are considerable, we shall be glad to receive orders, and will notify all those who order bound volumes if it proves impossible to fulfil their orders. The styles are as follows: Bound in paper sides and with strong linen back; cost 3s. 6d., post free. Bound in full buckram boards, gilt lettering. It has not been possible yet to obtain a price for these or for the provision of separate binding cases, but the prices are unlikely to be substantially, if at all, increased on last year, when fully-bound volumes cost 7s., and binding cases 4s. 6d.

NOTES FROM THE MINUTES OF THE WAR
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

MEMBERSHIP

Mr. Gordon McL. Pitts, President of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, and Mr. W. W. Tonkin, Immediate Past President-in-Chief of the Institute of South African Architects, have been elected Fellows under the provisions of the Supplemental Charter 1925, Clause IV.

RESIGNATIONS

Fellows: Francis Edward Jones, John Charles Robinson, Francis Gordon Troup.

Retired Fellow: Norman Evill.

Associates: Kathleen Orrey Brayshaw, Harold Pittaway, Herbert Waller, Eric Bell Walton.

Licentiates: James Arthur Chubb, Reginald Elliott, Montague John Heir, William Houlker, Arthur William Stabler, William Hinton Stewart.

Retired Licentiates: Henry Watkins Bannan, John Winnall Houl, William Leicester.

REINSTATEMENTS

As Associates: George Heslop Hawkins, Guy Reginald Linfield, William Hugh Maton, Thomas George Price, P. Russell Walker.

As Licentiates: Ronald Carswell, James Crossland, Frederick Charles Ellis, Harold Bernard Hardington, Thomas Shepard, Victor Jacques Wenning.

TRANSFERS TO RETIRED MEMBERS' CLASS

As Retired Fellows: Archibald Bullock, John Alfred Fletcher.

As Retired Associate: Henry Ray Martin.

As Retired Licentiates: Alexander Lickely, John Cecil Prangnell, Christopher Simpson.

APPOINTMENTS

M.O.W.P.: *Standardisation of Building Materials and their Use and Standardisation of Codes of Practice*: Mr. H. M. Fairweather [F.] and Mr. E. Berry Webber [A.].

M.O.W.P.: *Standards Committee*: Mr. F. R. Hiorns [F.].

A.R.C.U.K. Admission Committee: Mr. Denis Poulton [A.] in place of Mr. T. S. Barnes [A.].

University College, Hull: *Court of Governors*: Mr. F. J. Horth [F.]. *London Building Acts (Amendment) Act 1939*: *Tribunal of Appeal*: Sir Banister (Flight) Fletcher [F.] (Deputy: Mr. Charles Woodward [A.]).

OBITUARY

We regret to report the death of the following members:—

Hon. Associate: Professor Sir William Flinders Petrie.

Hon. Corresponding Member: Ralph Adams Cram (U.S.A.).

Fellows: Arthur William Anderson, Richard Anderton, David Henry Burles, Kingsley Anketell Henderson, James Lochhead, Percival Corney Newman, William Benjamin Nicholls, Louis Edward Pryke, Peter Dulvey Stonham.

Retired Fellow: Ernest Stone Collins.

Associates: Harry Bennett, Naserwanji Mancherji Merwanji Bhowanagree, Rodney Broad, Edmund Farley Cobb, Harvey Alexander Dawson, Harry Goodlen, John Rhaglyr Jones, Frederick John Sawyer, Robert White Sherwin.

Retired Associate: Henry Wheeler Anderson.

Licentiates: Frank Thomas Cawthorn, Charles Derry, Douglas Charles Fidler, James Gillespie, George Holmes, Ronald James Russell, John Taylor.

SUNLIGHT PENETRATION DIAGRAMS

Copies can be obtained of the photo-prints of the two *Sunlight Penetration Diagrams* which were included in Mr. P. V. Burnett's article on the *Admission and Exclusion of Sunlight*, published in the July JOURNAL. These two diagrams provide an easy and direct means of finding the hours of the day during which the sun can enter any window and the depth of penetration within the room.

The prints can be obtained from the Library at the cost of 2 shillings each (4 shillings the two) post free.

MEMBERSHIP LISTS

NOTE.—In order to clear up any confusion which may have been caused by an unfortunate printing error in the last number of the Journal (on page 23) would members kindly note that Mr. E. E. A. Driver-Jowitt and Mr. Ugo Tomaselli were elected Associates in OCTOBER 1942, and that Mr. N. W. Plunkett and Mr. H. K. Ross are candidates for election as Associates in MARCH 1943.

ELECTION: JANUARY 1943

An election of candidates for membership will take place in January 1943. The names and addresses of the candidates, with the names of their proposers, found by the Council to be eligible and qualified in accordance with the Charter and Byelaws are herewith published for the information of members. Notice of any objection or any other communication respecting them must be sent to the Secretary R.I.B.A. not later than Saturday, 9 January 1943.

The names following the applicant's address are those of his proposers.

AS HON. ASSOCIATE (1)

CRAWFORD AND BALCARRES: THE RT. HON. THE EARL OF, ROBERT ALEXANDER LINDSAY, Haigh Hall, Wigan, Lancashire. Proposed by the Council.

AS FELLOWS (3)

ALLSFORD: ERNEST HAROLD [A. 1922], Martin's Bank Building, Warrington, Lancs.; "Sunset," Mere, Cheshire. C. E. Elcock, A. W. Keryon and Harry Nurse.

KIMPTON: CHARLES STANLEY [A. 1914], Broomhall Chambers, Sunningdale, Berks.; Larks Gate, Sunningdale. G. W. Williams, J. H. Sayner and Herbert Spink.

SHEPHERSON: GORDON [A. 1933], M.O.W.P., Lambeth Bridge House, S.E.1; 8 Selwyn Court, Church Road, Richmond, Surrey. Prof. L. B. Budden, Prof. Patrick Abercrombie and S. L. G. Beaufoy.

AS ASSOCIATES (7)

The name of a school, or schools, after a candidate's name indicates the passing of a recognised course.

ALLAN: COLIN FAULDS [King's College (Univ. Durham), Newcastle-on-Tyne], "Sylcote," Windmill Hill, Hexham, Northumberland. W. B. Edwards, Lt.-Col. A. K. Tasker and W. Milburn.

FLOCKTON: MISS MARY HOPE [Univ. Sheffield], 67, Stumperlowe Crescent Road, Fulwood, Sheffield. C. B. Flockton, S. Welsh and H. B. Leighton.

OKE: JACK ROGER [The Polytechnic, Regent Street, London], 6 St. Michaels Street, St. Albans, Herts. Joseph Addison, E. C. Scherrer and J. K. Hicks.

PENMAN: LARMONT DOUGLAS [Glasgow School of Architecture], 40 Bellevue Avenue, Ayr. William J. Smith, J. A. Coia and Alexander Wright.

PEPPARD: LOUIS CHRISTOPHER, B.Arch.(N.U.I.) [Univ. College, Dublin], 76 Malahide Road, Clontarf, Dublin. M. Robertson, V. Kelly and J. J. Robinson.

SHIELD: MISS MOIRA [King's College (Univ. Durham), Newcastle-on-Tyne], 6 Cambourne Avenue, Cliff Park, Sunderland. W. B. Edwards, W. Milburn and T. R. Milburn.

SPITTAL: MISS ELIZABETH [Glasgow School], 5 Princes' Gardens, Glasgow, W.2. W. J. Smith, T. Harold Hughes and John Wilson.

AS LICENTIATES (48)

ADIE: GEORGE MOUNTFORD, 19 Church Avenue, Ruislip, Mx.; Weylands, Farnham Royal, Bucks. C. A. Lucas, L. A. Culliford and F. C. Button.

BAGGETT: STANLEY, County Offices, Aylesbury, Bucks.; "Beechcroft," Little Kimble, Aylesbury, Bucks. H. O. Corfiato, Prof. A. E. Richardson and R. C. White.

BARNES: EDWARD JOHN, c/o C. Howard Crane, Esq., 54 Victoria Street, S.W.1; "Greenroofs," 97 Park Road, New Barnet, Herts. B. L. Sutcliffe, E. B. Hoare and applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Byelaw 3 (d).

BARSLEY: RONALD, 12 Hamilton Road, Nottingham; 16 Grover

- Avenue, Mapperley, Nottingham. C. Burns, A. Bulloch and E. Maufe.
- BRAMHAM: EDWARD, Architect and Engineer's Department, W.R. Mental Hospitals Board, Victoria Chambers, Wood Street, Wakefield; 56 Mount Crescent, Thorne Road, Wakefield. J. E. Stocks, and the President and Hon. Sec. of the West Yorks Society of Architects under the provisions of Byelaw 3 (a).
- BRAYSHAW: FREDERICK NORMAN, C.W.S. Architect's Department, 99 Leman Street, E.1; 32 Evelyn Way, Wallington, Surrey. H. M. Luyken, E. B. Norris and C. E. M. Fillmore.
- BRYAN: ALBERT STANLEY, 17 Park Way, Rickmansworth, Herts; "Ardna," Oldtown Hill, Cookstown, N. Ireland. E. A. Fermaud, W. E. Brooks and R. Wilson.
- BUTLER: CHARLES THOMAS, Municipal Offices, Fisher Street, Lewes; 18 Ferrers Road, Lewes. W. H. Godfrey, E. A. Verger and J. L. Denman.
- COCKERHAM: LESLIE INGER, Blackwell R.D.C., Daleclose, Chesterfield Road, Mansfield; "Sherwood," 16 Stainsby Drive, Mansfield. H. T. Sudbury and applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Byelaw 3 (d).
- COLLIER: VALENTINE, Ministry of Works, Southport, Lancs; 153 Sussex Road, Southport, Lancs. C. D. Hawley, F. C. Cowderoy-Dale and George E. Tonge.
- COOMBE: GEORGE ARNOLD, M.C., F.S.I., Estate Department, The Prudential Assurance Co., Ltd., Holborn Bars, E.C.1; 85 Marsh Lane, Mill Hill, N.W.7. M. Waterhouse, H. Robertson and L. de Soissons.
- COX: BERNARD HUGH, Ministry of Works and Planning, Westminster, S.W.1; 62 Sussex Gardens, W.2. Applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Byelaw 3 (d).
- DALGETTY: IAN ROGER, Union Bank Buildings, Blairgowrie; The Knock, Newton Terrace, Blairgowrie. P. H. Thoms, R. M. Mitchell and Chas. G. Soutar.
- DOLMAN: MOWBRAY, 43 George Street, Croydon; 76 Park Lane, Croydon. T. G. Crump, B. Poulter and J. K. Hicks.
- DUNS: GEORGE, Langtongate, Duns, Berwickshire. John Jerdan, Major W. Barnet Wylie and applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Byelaw 3 (d).
- ELLIS: THOMAS, Architects' Section, Leeds City Transport Department, 1 Swinegate, Leeds, 1; "Hessdene," Wyncroft Grove, Bramhope, Nr. Leeds. W. F. Dawson, W. Illingworth and W. Broadbent.
- EMERSON: SIDNEY CURTIS, Messrs. Wilson's Brewery Ltd., Newton Heath, Manchester 10; 8 Sandilands Road, Baguley, Cheshire. Applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Byelaw 3 (d).
- FATHERS: THOMAS EDWIN, c/o Architect to the Education Committee, Town Hall, Oxford; Northleigh, Witney, Oxon. H. F. Hurcombe, E. M. Rice and G. T. Gardner.
- FITKIN: BARRINGTON THOMAS, "The Poplars," Weston Turville, Aylesbury. Raymond C. White and applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Byelaw 3 (d).
- FREAD: ERIC RICHARD, Lloyds Bank Chambers, Walton-on-Thames; "Dalkeith," Basingfield Road, Thames Ditton, Surrey. H. C. Fread, S. P. Anderson and E. Hastie.
- GALE: THOMAS WILSON, Air Ministry, Bush House, Kingsway, W.C.2; The Briars, Ardleigh Green Road, Hornchurch, Essex. Arthur H. Gale, Ernest G. W. Souster and applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Byelaw 3 (d).
- GIDDINGS: HENRY ARTHUR EDWARD, 2 Sunset View, Barnet, Herts. G. G. Macfarlane, W. F. Granger and D. E. Harrington.
- GREAVES: SIDNEY, c/o Messrs. Brundell & Farran, Doncaster; 91 Parkwood Road, Sheffield, 3. Morris Thompson, H. A. Johnson and applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Byelaw 3 (d).
- HALES: JOHN ARCHIBALD, c/o Messrs. Freeman, Hardy & Willis, Ltd., Queen Buildings, Rutland Street, Leicester; 8 Aber Road, Stoneygate Road, Leicester. H. A. Welch and the President and Hon. Secretary of the Leicester and Leicestershire Society of Architects under the provisions of Byelaw 3 (a).
- HEWITT: CHARLES WILLIAM, c/o Messrs. Wheatley & Houldsworth, Savile House, Savile Street, Hull; 10 Lombard Road, Spring Bank West, Hull. W. B. Wheatley, A. Hick and H. E. Horth.
- JONES: WILLIAM HOWELL, War Damage Commission, Technical Centre, Druslwyn House, Swansea; 7 Dimpeth Terrace, Llanelly, Carm. E. E. Edmunds, B. E. Evans and G. Moxham.
- KIPPS: EDWARD JOHN, Orpington House, Bellington, Bucks. J. E. Dixon-Spain, C. Nicholas and A. F. C. Bentley.
- MYERS: EDGAR LESLIE, 9 Hawks Nest Gardens East, Alwoodley, Leeds. Evan E. Morgan and applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Byelaw 3 (d).
- NASH: HARWOOD ARTHUR, 42-46 Chase Side, Southgate, N.14; 38 Lancaster Avenue, Hadley Wood, Barnet. H. Kenchington, J. T. W. Peat and Albert E. Kingwell.
- O'CONNOR: TERENCE PATRICK, County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1; 71 Bassetts Way, Farnborough, Kent. J. H. Forshaw, H. B. Mackenzie and B. H. Toms.
- PARRY: JOHN OWEN, F.S.I., Arcade Chambers, Ammanford, Carm.; 61 College Street, Ammanford, Carm. B. E. Evans, H. Williams and W. S. Purchon.
- PEARCY: FRANK WILLIAM, Kempton Brewery, Abbey Road, Brighton; Amara, 32 Bishops Road, Hove, Sussex. John L. Denman, S. H. Tiltman and H. Milburn Pett.
- PHILLIPS: JAMES ALLEN, Architectural Department, Civic Centre, Southampton; 16 Pointout Road, Bassett, Southampton. E. Bird, A. E. Geens and I. Sanders.
- PIDGEON: RAYMOND VINCENT, c/o Messrs. T. P. Bennett & Son, 19 North Road, N.6; 27 St. Edmunds Court, Regent's Park, N.W.8. T. P. Bennett, W. F. B. Lovett and L. S. Stanley.
- POWELL: ARTHUR, Messrs. Franklin & Andrews, Loughborough Road, Ruddington, Nottingham; "The Chalet," Lytham Road, Warton, Nr. Preston, Lancs. A. R. Scrivener and applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Byelaw 3 (d).
- POWER: ARTHUR OSWALD, c/o Messrs. Edmund Kirby & Sons, 5 Cook Street, Liverpool, 2; 6 Sandiway Meols, Hoylake, Cheshire. E. B. Kirby, R. Medcalf and J. E. Bladon.
- PREVETT: PERCY WILLIAM; Rowsan, Bovingdon, Hemel Hempstead. L. K. Hett and applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Byelaw 3 (d).
- PYLE: SIDNEY THOMAS, 21 Market Place, Cirencester, Glos; "Charlsbrooke," Chesterton, Cirencester. E. Cole and applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Byelaw 3 (d).
- REIDFORD: GEORGE INGRAM, Council Offices, Hawarden, Chester; 132 The Highway, Hawarden, Chester. F. C. Saxon, P. H. Lawson and F. A. Roberts.
- ROBINSON: LESLIE, 128 Goswell Road, E.C.1; 31 Sedley Rise, Loughton, Essex. J. Dovaston, W. G. Dobie and applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Byelaw 3 (d).
- ROWLANDS: FRANCIS ERIC, Messrs. Wilson's Brewery, Ltd., Newton Heath, Manchester; 33 Brookside Road, Brooklands, Cheshire. Applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Byelaw 3 (d).
- SURSHAM: HARRY, c/o Messrs. Talbot, Brown & Fisher, "Burysteed," Wellingborough; 155 Northampton Road, Wellingborough, Northants. P. J. J. Panter, H. F. Traylen and S. F. Harris.
- SUTHERLAND: JOHN GEORGE, Air Ministry, Bush House, W.C.2; 6 Wykeham Court, Hendon Central, N.W.4. A. Forrester, P. Badcock and A. F. C. Bentley.
- SUTTILL: ERNEST WILFRID, County Architect's Department, County Hall, Northallerton; "Oakdale," Romanby, Northallerton., J. R. White, K. Ward and R. R. Kitching.
- WALKER: ARTHUR, Messrs. British Home Stores, Ltd., 221 Baker Street, N.W.1; 4 Cheney Street, Pinner, Middlesex. N. Jones L. Rigby and L. A. G. Prichard.
- WATSON: ALEXANDER ANDERSON, 24 Queen Anne Street, Dunfermline; 4 Mary Place, Dunfermline. T. Rutherford, J. R. McKay and G. D. Macniven.
- WELLS: RAYMOND LIONEL, D.C.R.E., Bramshott, Hindhead, Surrey; Littlecott, Heathend, Farnham, Surrey. G. M. Aylwin, A. J. Stedman and T. R. Clemence.
- WILLISON: EDGAR HALL, c/o Staff Architect, Central Eng. Dept. Ilford, Ltd., Ilford, Essex; 26 Ascot Close, Hainault, Ilford. Applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Byelaw 3 (d).

ELECTION: NOVEMBER 1942

The following candidates for membership were elected in November 1942:—

AS HON. ASSOCIATE (1)

MUMFORD: LEWIS, Amenia, New York.

AS FELLOWS (10)

BULLOCK: ALBERT EDWARD [A. 1906].

HEPBURN: JAMES WILLIAM [A. 1906].

HYDE: SIDNEY [A. 1921].

SPENCER: THOMAS [A. 1913].

STOKES: LEONARD GEORGE [A. 1928], Southsea.

TAYLOR: FREDERICK [A. 1900].

And the following Licentiates who have passed the qualifying Examination:—

JACK: DONALD DENOON, Glasgow.

NORTH: GUY WOOD.

PAISLEY: JAMES ERNEST HARRIS, B.Arch. (McGill).

WILKERSON: HARRY CHARLES.

AS ASSOCIATES (54)

ABBOTT : HAROLD DICKENSON, Bournemouth.
 ALEXANDER : FREDERIC STEVEN.
 BLOUET : DOUGLAS MONTAGUE RALPH.
 BURLEY : RONALD EDWARD, Hull.
 BUTTERFIELD : LAWRENCE ALBERT.
 CALDWELL : JAMES EDWIN LEES, Belfast.
 CLEWER : MISS BERYL MARJORIE, Mansfield.
 CLINCH : HORACE GEORGE.
 COOK : JOHN HOWDEN.
 DALGLEISH : WILLIAM AFFLECK, Inverness.
 DAVIS : GUY, D.A. (Edin.), Edinburgh.
 DEVANE : ANDREW DESMOND, B.Arch. (U.C.D.), Dublin.
 DICKINSON : SIDNEY NAYLOR, Harrogate.
 DIXON : JOSEPH FIELDEN.
 EASTWICK-FIELD : JOHN CHARLES.
 EATON : THOMAS ALBERT.
 FROWD : DENIS BRYAN, St. Leonards-on-Sea.
 FYFE : CLARK, Glasgow.
 GARLAND : ROBERT.
 GARWOOD : WALTER WILLIAM.
 GIBSON : PERCY ALBERT, Belfast.
 GILLMAN : GORDON.
 HATTON : JOHN MURTHWAITE, Liverpool.
 HIGGINS : WILLIAM MOORE, Selby.
 IBBETSON : MRS. RUTH.
 KELLETT : KEITH GORDON.
 LEWIS : DAVID HUBERT, Swansea.
 LOUGHER : ROBERT MORGAN, Cardiff.
 LYCETT : KENNETH SAMUEL, Coventry.
 McLAREN : MISS ELIZABETH, Bearsden, Nr. Glasgow.
 MACRANDAL : DANIEL JOSEPH, Belfast.
 McVEIGH : WILLIAM CLELAND, Belfast.
 MORT : RALPH, Sheffield.
 MOSS : GORDON KENNETH.
 NODES : GERALD PERCY.
 OSGOOD : FREDERICK FARRAR, Exeter.
 PEATFIELD : THOMAS ALEXANDRE, Bedford.
 PREECE : ERNEST JOHN, Gloucester.
 QUINLAN : FINBAR, Dublin.
 ROBERTS : MISS VALERIE JEANNE, Cardiff.
 SCOTT : JAMES VICTOR TROUSDELL, Dip.Arch. (Liverpool), Belfast.
 SHRIMPLIN : CLIFFORD WALTER, Caddington, Beds.
 SMITH : ERNEST WILLIAM, Rotherham.
 SMITH : RONALD FREDERICK.
 SMITH : WILLIAM, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
 STEER : LOUIS GEORGE, Yate, Glos.
 SWEETNAM : JOHN PATRICK BEAMISH.
 SYMONDS : RICHARD CLOUGH, Wrexham.
 TRIMBLE : JOHN ERSKINE, Dip.Arch. (L'pool), Belfast.
 WALLIS : MISS RACHEL E., Darlington.
 WHELAN : RANDOLPH ST. GEORGE, Monkton-Combe, Nr. Bath.
 WIDDAKER : THOMAS JACKSON, Dip.Arch. (Distinction) (Leeds), Leeds.
 WILLIAMS : BOBBIE ROYSTON, Bristol.
 WILLIS : HENRY CHALLENGER, Rotherham.

AS LICENTIATES (47)

BARKER : HORACE MINNS, Birmingham.
 BREWER : LUTHER, Rottingdean, Sussex.
 BREWIN : DANIEL ROBERT, Oakham, Rutland.
 BRUCKER : FREDERICK WILLIAM, Bournemouth.
 BULMER : LEONARD, Doncaster.
 CAUSLEY : HARRY ERNEST, Taunton.
 CHAPMAN : ARTHUR EDWIN, Histon, Cambridge.
 CHAPMAN : JOHN WILLIAM, Fareham.
 CHEALE : CYRIL JAMES, Cardiff.
 CLARKE : ERNEST SEYMOUR.
 COVENEY : ALFRED NORMAN, Birkenhead.
 CROPPER : NORMAN BRICE, Denton.
 DIXON : SYDNEY FIELDING, Maidstone.
 EGLINTON : CHARLES EDWARD GEORGE.
 GENNER : LEOPOLD JOHN ELLACOTT, Aston Rowant, Oxon.
 GIBBS : RODERICK GRAHAM, Cambridge.
 HARVEY : ARTHUR EDWARD, A.R.C.A., Chipping Campden, Glos.
 HAYMAN : WILLIAM JOHN, Taunton.
 HIND : ALBERT CHARLES.
 HOLMES : REGINALD, Otley.
 JAMES : HAROLD ARTHUR, Rhyl.
 JOHNSON : JOHN WILLIAM, Brigg, Lincs.
 MACNAB : CHARLES STUART.
 MANLEY : HARDING EDWARD.
 MORRIS : SIDNEY, Liverpool.

OGSTON : ALEXANDER JOHN.
 PHILLIPS : WILLIAM GEORGE.
 PREW : WILLIAM SIDNEY AUGUSTUS, Bridgwater.
 RIGLEY : NEHEMIAH, Derby.
 ROBERTS : ROBERT LLOYD, Mold, Flintshire.
 ROBERTSON : WILLIAM ANDREW, F.S.I., Kegworth, near Derby.
 ROBSON : HERBERT STANLEY VICTOR.
 SHEPHERD : HENRY, Bournemouth.
 SMITH : WALTER KENNETH, Southport.
 SMITH : WILFRED JAMES JOHN.
 SPENCER : HENRY, Peterborough.
 STAFFERTON : WALTER JAMES, Peterborough.
 STEEDMAN : JAMES ALEXANDER, Edinburgh.
 SUTTON : ERNEST THOMAS.
 WAINWRIGHT : THOMAS, St. Helens, Lancs.
 WATSON : FRANK COOPER, Leicester.
 WATSON : REGINALD AUSTIN, Bridgwater.
 WELLER : WILLIAM JOHNSON HARRISON, Wolverhampton.
 WHEELER : HARRY.
 WILLIAMS : EDWARD WATKIN, Flint, North Wales.
 WILLIS : STANLEY, Worcester.
 WILSON : HENRY, O.B.E., Falkirk.

Notices

DISCIPLINARY ACTION

The notice published in the JOURNAL of June 1942 regarding Mr. C. A. V. Smith [A.] was inserted in error and Mr. Smith has never ceased to be a member of the Royal Institute.

ASSOCIATES AND THE FELLOWSHIP

Associates who are eligible and desirous of transferring to the Fellowship are reminded that if they wish to take advantage of the next available election they should send the necessary nomination forms to the Secretary R.I.B.A. as soon as possible.

THE USE OF TITLES BY MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTE

In view of the passing of the Architects Registration Act 1938, members whose names are on the Statutory Register are advised to make use simply of the title "Chartered Architect" after the R.I.B.A. affix. The description "Registered Architect" is no longer necessary.

CESSATION OF MEMBERSHIP

Under the provisions of Byelaw 21 the following has ceased to be a member of the Royal Institute:—

As Associate
 Cedric John Mathison Young

MEMBERS' COLUMN

CHANGE OF PRACTICE

MR. G. E. BUNCE [A.] has taken over the practice of the late Mr. A. E. Oaten, 22 Clare Street, Bristol, 1 (Tel. 25245). The practice will be carried on under the title of Oaten & Bunce.

PERSONAL

MRS. MILDRED WHITE [A.] has been elected Mayor of Oxford.
 MR. KENNETH WARD [F.] has been made a J.P. for the North Riding.
 Information has been received that Mr. C. G. BOUTCHER [F.] and his wife and children succeeded in escaping from Penang and Singapore and are all safe and well in Australia. His address for the present is c/o Union Bank of Australia, Adelaide, South Australia.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

MAJOR W. N. SPENCE [A.] has changed his address to "Birchwood House," Crofton Lane, Orpington, Kent.
 MR. JAMES H. A. BAKER [A.] has changed his address to 24 Sheen Gate Gardens, London, S.W.14.

APPOINTMENT WANTED

ASSOCIATE, Diploma Architecture, 5 years' school training, experienced in all branches of the profession, including Architectural Education, desires part-time teaching appointment, London or Home Counties.—Write Box 2511, c/o Secretary R.I.B.A.

FOR SALE AND WANTED

MEMBER wishes to purchase Unwin's *Town Planning in Practice*.—Write J. Bawclitt, 1 Chesterfield Road, Matlock, Derbyshire.

MEMBER urgently wishes to purchase copy Unwin's *Town Planning in Practice*.—Reply Box No. 1412, c/o Secretary, R.I.B.A.

MEMBERS have for disposal at their London Office some articles of furniture, books and equipment, including a fine old combined plans cabinet and bookcase. Early attention.—Replies to Box 2311, c/o Secretary R.I.B.A.



Church of Walpole St. Peter, Norfolk.

"QUEEN OF THE FENS" is a title that has been applied to this and a number of other fine churches in the country around King's Lynn, and it would be hard to choose which of them has the best claim to this distinction, for all are majestic in their proportions and design. There are pretenders to pre-eminence amongst cement waterproofing materials but 'PUDLO' Brand waterproofer, which was the first original British product of its kind, still enjoys the loyal adherence of the vast majority who have used it without failure, or disappointment, for more than thirty years. Ask for the Book of Specifications—post free.

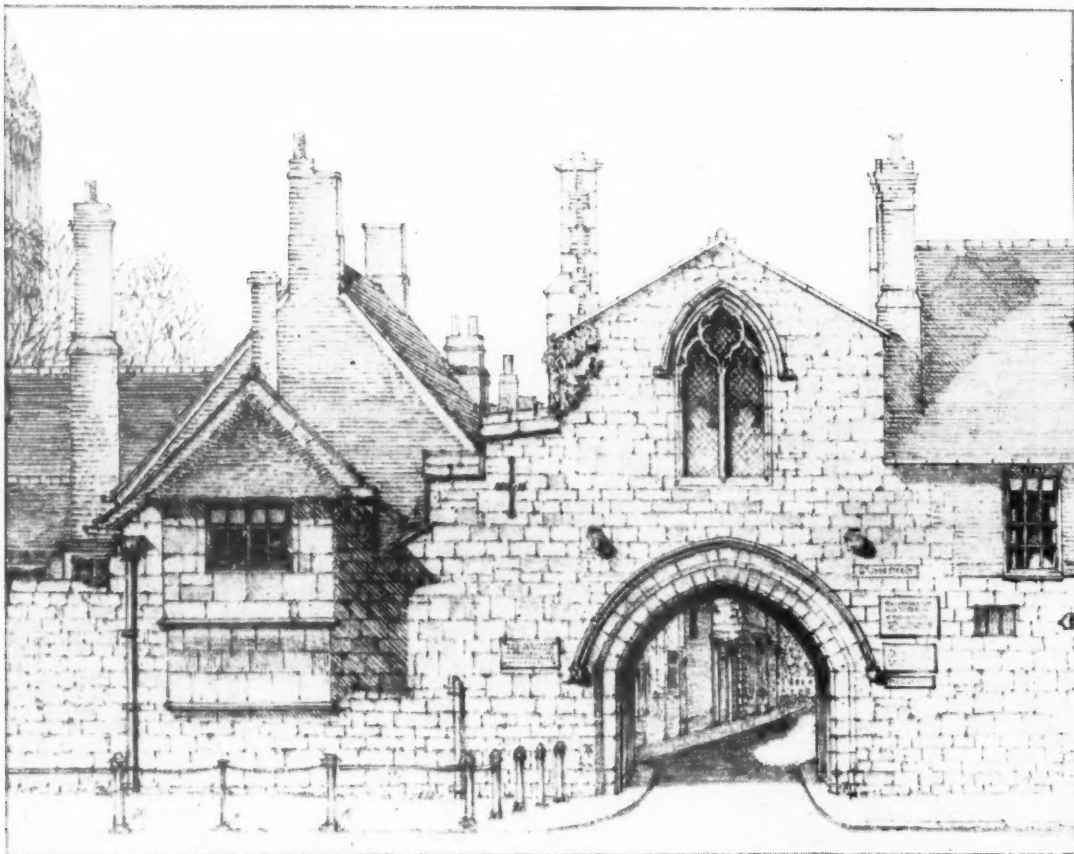
'PUDLO'

BRAND
CEMENT WATERPROOFER

It is tantalising, but inevitable, that so many of the interesting jobs in which 'PUDLO' Brand waterproofer is now being used must remain "unheralded and unsung" until after the war. In place of the illustrations that cannot be used, we are pleased to publish a series of drawings of East Anglian monuments; these drawings, in pen and wash, are the work of Leonard Squirrell, R.W.S., R.E., who, by the verdict of his fellow artists, is placed in the ranks of the foremost British landscape draughtsmen.

KERNER-GREENWOOD & COMPANY, LIMITED
AUSTIN STREET Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers KING'S LYNN

Examples of Fine Period Architecture. . . Series No. 1



The above is one of a series of sketches by G. O. Scorer, F.R.I.B.A., which, it is thought, will be specially interesting at this time when much fine and rare work has been damaged or destroyed by enemy action. Completely equipped for building of every type, TROY invites enquiries whenever conditions permit.

Here is a sketch of St. Ann's Gateway, Salisbury, showing the monk-like window shadows, which, appearing in certain lights, have given the chapel above a reputation of being haunted. The house on the right has a garden pavilion where Charles II is said to have hidden. On the left of the Gateway is the "Prophet's Chamber."

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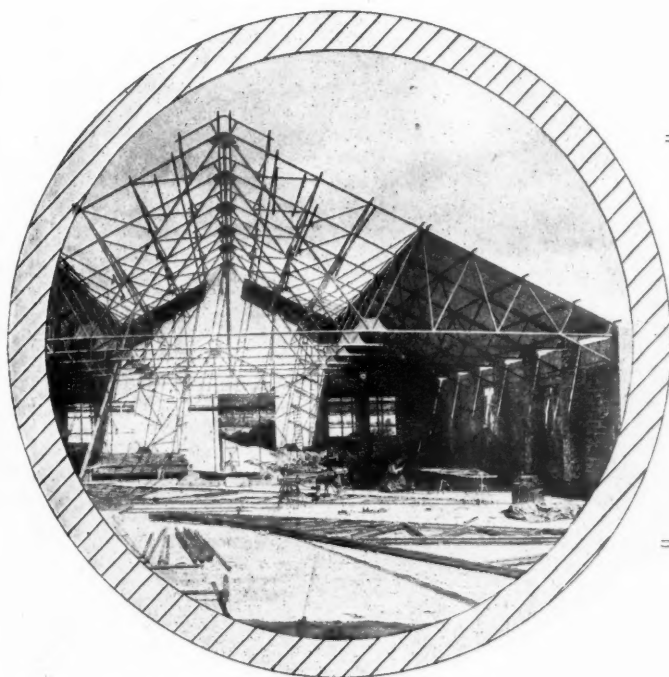
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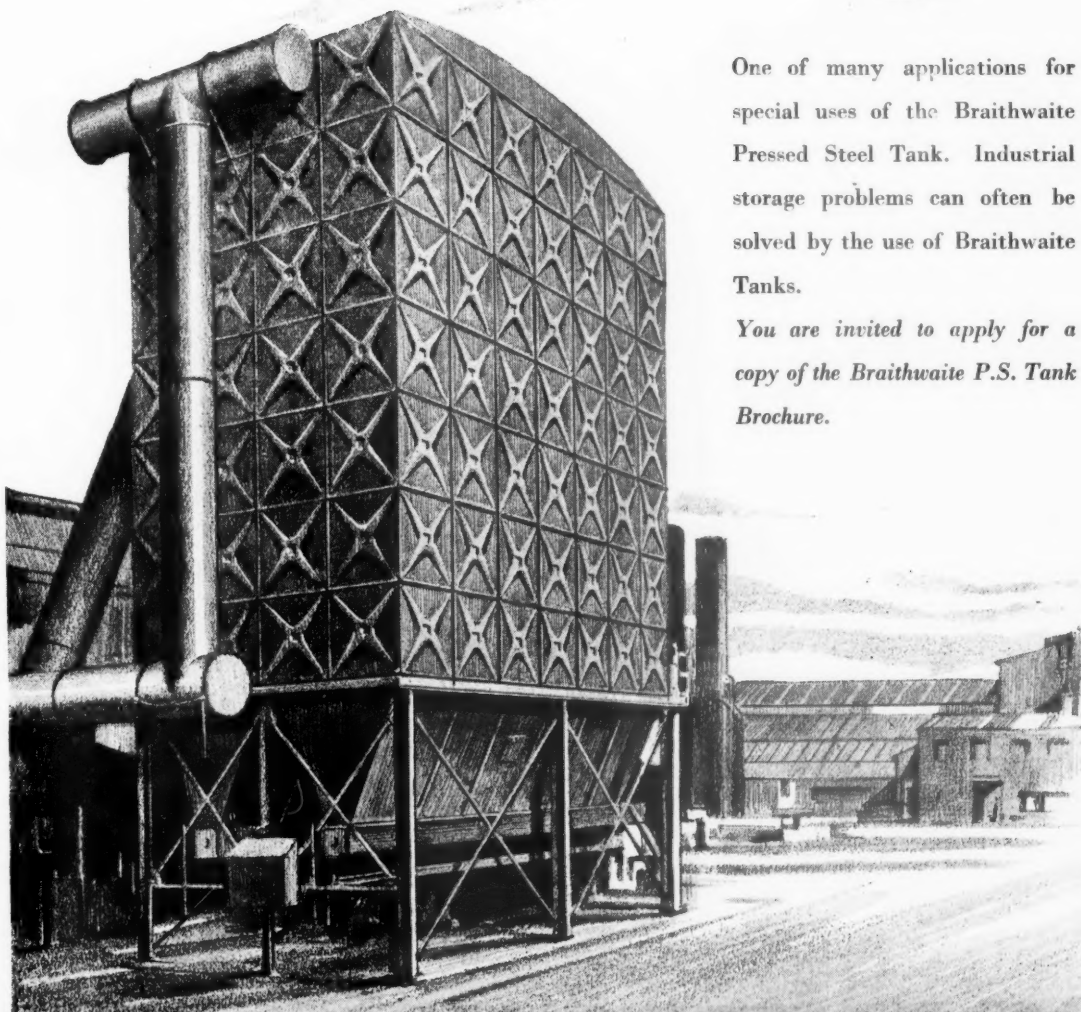
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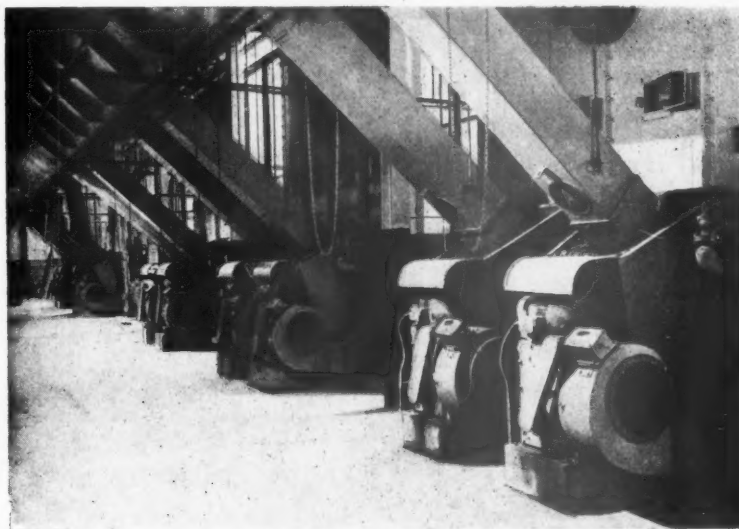
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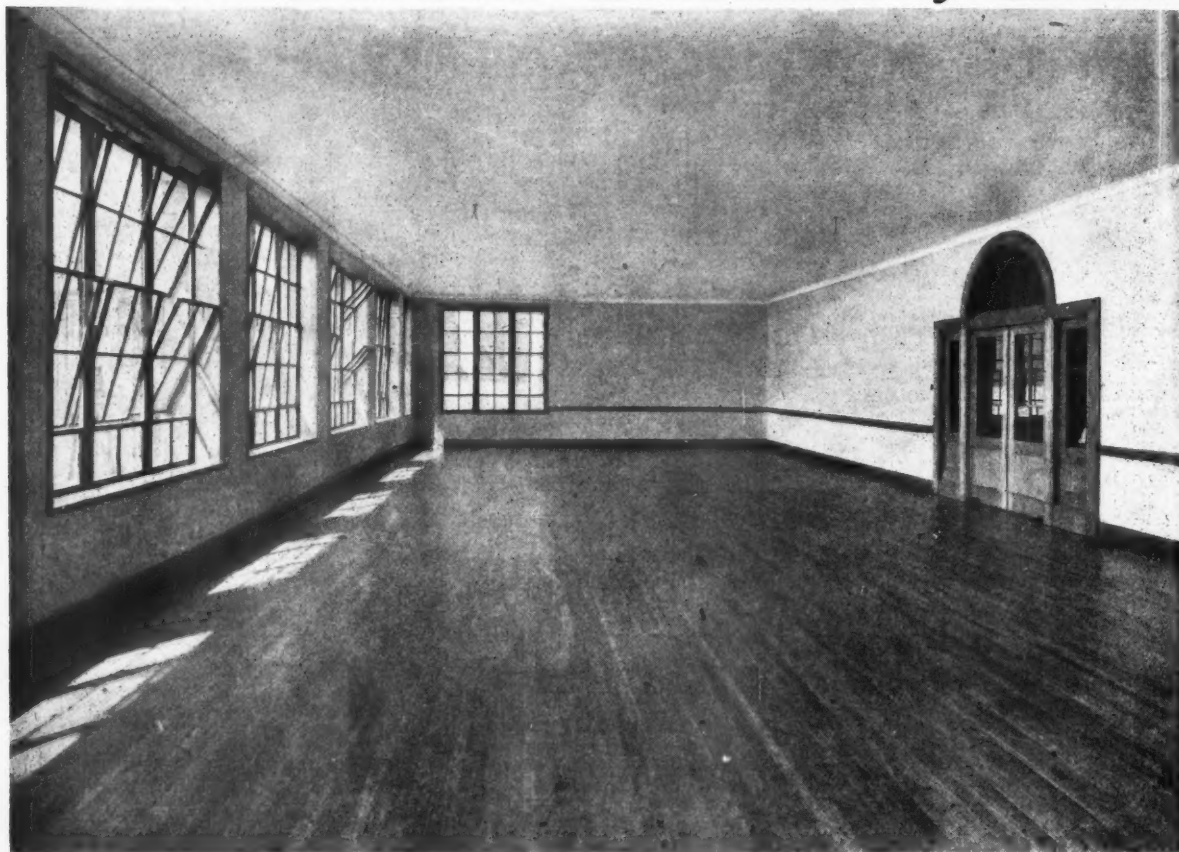
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